DIAMOND FROM THE SKY
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 177 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF
S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck pasengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
15, Rampart Row.

GOOLAM MOHIDIN MASTER.
65, Meadows St, Fort,
BOMBAY.
LARGE AND UNIQUE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE INDIAN AND ORIENTAL CURIOS, CHINAWARE, WEAPONS, SWORDS, DAGGERS, PISTOLS, GURKHA KUKRI GUNS.
Old and rare Indian hand-paintings, and books, old and new Persian large size carpets, shawls, embroideries, brassware, painting on ivory, silverware, jewellery, and Jade and Agget crystal snuff bottles curios, old wood carved furniture.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED,

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,—
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
For Sailings and Freight apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.
Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.
For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Bakhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
Prof. JAME'S
Electro Tonic Pearls.
These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital	Yen [illegible]
Paid-up Capital	Yen [illegible]
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Liaoyang	Pekin	Tsinanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
Bankers to the Government in Busrah.
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per sent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavey	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Heilo	
Medang			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.
The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
J. KEENAN,
Agent.
Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
J. D. SMART,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

FOR
ANY THING FASHIONABLE
in Chinese, Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods, Art Embroidery Work, etc.
A VISIT TO OUR SHOW ROOMS
will more than pay your trouble and will get you a chance to select your requirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.
AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

THE ZENITH
LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Managing Agents:—H. M. MEHTA & Co.
Policyholders can vote at meetings of the Company and thus have a voice in its management.
Funds are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act.
The Rates of Premiums are equitable for India, and the lowest that can with safety be offered to the assured.
Policies issued on most liberal conditions and unnecessary restrictions abolished.
For Prospectus, forms and other particulars, please apply to:—
N. B. LALA,
Secretary.
123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay.
WANTED—Influential and active Agents throughout India and elsewhere.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR.
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA!

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

WHITE PAINTS AND LINSEED OIL MANUFACTURERS.
Our Factory manufactures White Paints and the following Oils, which are supplied wholesale to the trade:—
White Paint—A. B. and C. quality.
Raw Linseed Pure Oil.
Double boiled Linseed Oil (Bell Oil).
We manufacture also:—
French Chalk, China Clay, Whiting, Varnishes, Plaster of Paris, Enamel Paints, White Zinc and White Lead, Chocolate green, etc., etc.
Wholesale merchants will be given all facilities,
THE INDIAN WHITE PAINT MANUFACTURING CO.
BYCULLA, LOVE LANE, BOMBAY.
Telegraphic Address:—White Paint.
Telephone No 3953.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, Meadows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PORTUGUESE CHURCH STREET, DADAR OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.
Messrs SORABJI COWASJI and Co will under instructions from and by order of Bai Moorabai, wife of Mooljee Khimjee the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Luximbai widow of Narayan Nana the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 8th day of January, 1916, sell by public auction on SATURDAY the 28th day of July 1917 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the undermened property:—
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.
All that piece of parcel of Fazandari ground together with messuages, tenements, hereditaments and building standing or which may be erected hereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay in the Oart of Kashinath Babaji Morey lying and being at Portuguese Church Street, Dadar in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 155 (one hundred and fifty five) square yards or thereabouts and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G and Ward No. 4318 and Street No. 477 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East, West, North and South by the Oart of Kashinath Babajee Morey and the said hereditaments and premises are in the possession of the said Mortgagor and his tenants.
For further particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Surveyor and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office at 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th July, 1917.

GANDHI & CO
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M., (S.T.).
AUCTION SALE OF 100 CASES CAMPHOR.
THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 26th July, 1917, 3 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Bhimaji Bhabhootmal and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Joshi Ratanshi Kanji, at Bhikh Gali, Nathubhai Govindji's Mala, in the Godown of Thakker Mulji Mulji:—
Another lot of 100 cases camphor Japaneed each cases of 80 tins each tin weighing 1lb. each tin of 24 bundles equal to 960 tabletts.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
GANDHI, & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th July, 1917.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.
No. 55, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
AUCTION SALE OF A LOT OF MEDICINE, MACHINERY AND MEDICAL AND VETERINARY NEW BOOKS.
On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by public auction under instructions from the mortgagee in possession Seth Tehilram Girdhardas and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Messrs. Prangpaye and Athawale & Co., at the Ganpati Building, Kandewady
Lathe machine, Polish machine, Drill machine, Shaping machine, flywheel, carpenters' tools, etc. and a large lot of medical and veterinary books.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th July, 1917.

Always at your Service.
SURAJMAL LALLUBHAI & CO.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS & JEWELLERS.
225, Kalbadevi Rd., Bombay.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words), 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per lin or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local — — — Rs. 30 per annum
Up-country — — Rs. 35 per annum.

Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly Payable in advance.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WANTED—Sufferers to use our harmless SANYAS'S OIL externally for nervous debility. Non irritant. A Phia Rs. 2. Dr. RUPCHAND, B. M., Shikarpur, Sind. 8779

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.—Opp. Whiteaways, Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST. Mang. Props A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR. 5

JOB PRINTING—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows Street, Fort.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt Reliable and High Class Repair at lowest rate under personal supervision of our expert Automobile Engineer from London. Guarantee entire satisfaction. Motor cars for sale and for hire. PAENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES AND MOTOR TRANSPORT CO., LTD., Hughes Road, Chaupaty, Bombay. B

LOST.

IN the vicinity of Bazargate Street on 21st instant at noon a GOLD RING set with Emerald. Handsome reward to the finder. Apply Box No. 19, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9072

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—ASSISTANT MANAGER, who can give security, good salary and everything found. Apply SHAH JAHAN HOTEL, Sitaram Building, Market, between 5 & 7 p.m. 9062

WANTED.—PROBATIONER NURSES for the Civil General Hospital, Rangoon, salary Rs. 30 per mensem with Uniform Allowance, free board and furnished quarters. For other particulars apply to the NURSING SUPERINTENDENT, General Hospital, Rangoon. 9054

WANTED

WANT TO ADVANCE MONEY on a Private Motor Car or a Taxi Car. Write to Box No. 18, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9071

WANTED—Two lacs (2,00,000) table moulded BRICK, good quality. Apply with lowest quotations and samples or see personally to BHANUSHANKER SHANKERPRASAD c/o R. B. Mantri, new Bhutwadi Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 3988

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—SECOND-HAND BOILERS, size 20ft. by 5ft. to 24ft. by 6ft., pressure 110 to 125 lbs. per square inch. Write to RAICHAND MOTICHAND ZAVARI, Saraf Bazar, Bombay full particulars with terms. 9065

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—AGENTS for the New Indian Manufacturing Co., for Black Japan, Phenyle, Varnish, Tupentine, and Boiled. Manufacturer: R. G. Poongani. See our Sole Agents: N. MOOLJI & Co., Sandhurst Road, Bhimji Poonji Building, Dongree, Post No. 9. 8744

WANTED

WANTED—One or two rooms with electricity. State rent, full address and dimension of each room to P. O. Box No. 390, Bombay. 9068

WANTED—A SLEEPING PARTNER with a small Capital in a most profitable business without any risk whatsoever. Please correspond with Box No. 20, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9073

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Best English Steel SHAFTINGS 22½ ft. long 6 dia. one Water Heater 3½ ft. by 6 ft. Apply. MEGHJI VALABHDASS, 222, Musjid Bunder Road. 9042

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—100 looms 44in. of Dugdale in working condition, can be seen at the INDIAN MANUFACTURING Co., Ripon Road. 9021

B. S. A. PUCCA PATH RACERS, the machine which has been the top notch in cycle racing world. Rs. 200. Only a few received. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona. C

FOR SALE—A GOING CONCERN with all machinery and stock and goodwill is for sale approximate investment Rs. 50,000. Apply to Box No. 13, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9040

FOR SALE—400 acres and over, best Malwa CULTIVATED LAND, near Takneri (Bina-Kotah Baran Railway). Rupees thirty an acre. Address HARIRAM GOROWALA Pachhar, Gwalior State. 9053

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Two TOP FLATS for family use, at Rebsch Street, Byculla, on twelve months' lease. Rent Rs. 90. each; motors, carriages accommodation also, rent each stable Rs. 10 extra. Apply Box No. 21, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9075

WATSON'S ANNEX Apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER

PUBLIC NOTICES

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 20th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 10th August, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th July, to the 10th August, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

Bombay, 19th July, 1917. 9069.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Interim Dividends have been declared namely:—

Rs. 300 per share on 100 original shares of Rs. 2,500 each.

Rs. 15 per share on 40,000 shares of Rs. 125 each.

The above Interim Dividends are payable on and after 6th August to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on 27th July, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 28th July to 4th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 26th July, 1917. 9074

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Colaba Causeway, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the twenty-seventh day of July, 1917, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution:—

"That Article 5 of the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by inserting after the figure and words '6 per cent. per annum' in line 4 thereof, the words 'free of Indian Income Tax.'"

And notice is hereby also given that a farther Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company aforesaid on Friday, the tenth day of August 1917, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above meeting, and of confirming, if thought fit, as a Special Resolution the abovementioned Resolution.

Dated this 15th day of July, 1917.

By order of the Board,
P. D. MAHALUXMIVALA,
Secretary.

Colaba Causeway, Fort, Bombay. 9070

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 678 of 1917.

GOVINDLAL BANSILAL .....Plaintiff.
v/s
BANSILAL MOTILAL, & Ors. .....Defendants.
and
Suit No. 688 of 1917.
BANSILAL MOTILAL .....Plaintiff.
v/s
GOVINDLAL BANSILAL, & Ors...Defendants

NOTICE IS HEREBY BIVEN on behalf of our clients RAJA BAHADUR BANSILAL MOTILAL and SHETH GOVINDLAL BANSILAL, that by an Order made by the High Court in the above suits on the 23rd day of July, 1917, it has been directed that the order made on the 20th day of July, 1917, giving liberty to Mr. R. D. Sethna, the Receiver appointed in the above suits to act at once be suspended and that the said Receiver should hand over possession of the property the subject matter of the above suits taken possession of by him as such Receiver to our aforesaid clients and liberty is given to them to continue the family business (carried on in the name of Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal) until further order of the Court.

In pursuance of the said order the said Receiver Mr. R. D. Sethna has handed over possession of the property taken possession of by him to our said clients and they have continued to carry on the business in the name of Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal as heretofore.

All persons having business and business relations with the said firm of Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal are therefore hereby requested to continue the same with our said clients as before and to pay the amounts due by them to our said clients or to Dharamchand Gopaldas who continues to act as the Munim of the said firm.

Dated this 24th day of July, 1917.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Attorneys for Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal and Sheth Govindlal Bansilal.

9056

AMUSEMENTS.

OUR GREAT GALA NIGHT IS TO-NIGHT!

PALACE OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.

THE GAIETY MUSICAL COMEDY & REVUE Co.

presents

For the First time in India

A New Popular Musical Farcical Playlette in 2 Scenes

(By Gilbert Abott A'Beckett)

As Produced at the St. James' Theatre.

THE SIAMESE TWINS
THE SIAMESE TWINS
THE SIAMESE TWINS
THE SIAMESE TWINS
THE SIAMESE TWINS
THE SIAMESE TWINS

WATCH

THE MARVELLOUS TWINS

WHERE THEY COME FROM?

AND

How did they get them!

SEE THE MOST MARVELLOUS OPERATION on the

SIAMESE TWINS

who are

A CURIOSITY

Indirectly from the Capital

—OF SIAM—

And

DENNIS O'GLIB

The Funny Irishman

TUNEFUL MUSIC
MERRY SONGS AND CHORUSES

Will be Preceded by

SPECIAL VARIETIES

And the famous

FASCINATING WALTZ

Augmented by

PATHE'S LATEST AND GREATEST

3 Part Powerful Drama

THE DAUGHTER OF HERODIAS

Remarkable for Perfect Splendid Photography. Acting

SUPERBLY MOUNTED

A Photoplay which will grip the attention from Start to Finish.

FOLLOW THE CROWD

TO-NIGHT to the GAIETY

At 6-30 & 10 p.m.

To-night Special Cinema Show at 8-30.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

PRESENTS

MISS PEARL WHITE

THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS ARTISTE

IN

"MAY FLOWER"

A PATHE COLOR GOLD-ROOSTER PLAY.

THE MOST CHARMING FILM EVER SHOWN IN BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT:—7, 8-45 & 10-30 P.M. LAMINGTON ROAD.

COMMENCING SATURDAY, 28th JULY, AT BOMBAY'S LEADING CINEMA

ELDORADO

LAMINGTON ROAD—NORTH.

Another Mighty

ITALA-FILM

Another Record of

ITALA-FILM

Another Monster

ITALA-FILM

Of Maciste and Cabiria fame

TIGRE-REALE

Royal Tigress. By G. Verga.

TIGRE-REALE

7,000 ft.—A most powerful and sensational Love Drama—7,000 ft.

Featuring

ITALY'S BEST ACTRESS

PINA-MENICHELLI
PINA-MENICHELLI

AS COUNTESS NATKA.

Supported by a strong cast of all Italy's Leading Artistes.

Commencing Saturday, 28th July—at ELDORADO CINEMA.

THE EXCELSIOR

Bombay's Premier Place of Amusement

A FEW NIGHTS ONLY!

MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents the

BANDMAN REPERTORY CO.

Including

HARRY CORSON CLARKE AND MARGARET DALE OWEN

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30,

Wilson Barrett's Great Play

"THE SILVER KING"

FRIDAY, 27th JULY at 9-30 P.M.

The Great Hit of London and New York

"WITHIN THE LAW"

The most sensational American "CROOK" Drama ever written.

SATURDAY, 28TH HALF PRICE MATINEE AT 6 P. M. AND AT NIGHT 9-30 P. M.

"WITHIN THE LAW"

SUNDAY 29TH AT 6 P. M.

HALF PRICE MATINEE

THE SORROWS OF SATAN

Prices as usual. Plan at ROSE & Co. From 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. after 6 p. m. at Theatre,

6-30. CINEMA. 6-30.

PATHE PICTURES!

PATHE PICTURES!!

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.

NIGHTLY AT 6-45 & 10.

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF PRESENT PICTURES.

SPLENDID 5-REEL DRAMA:

"THE CHALICE OF SORROW."

A stirring story of the persecution of American citizens in Mexico. A young artist's efforts to aid a girl and her brother to escape to the United States provoke his financee's jealousy. The Mexican Governor is a treacherous villain and only his death enables the hero and heroine to get out of the country.

"HIS OWN NEMESIS."

The comic story of a man's jealousy of his artist-wife and what it led to.

The latest

PATHE GAZETTE.

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4, Box seats Rs. 2.

THE EMPIRE

Bombay's Finest Picture Theatre.

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-30 & 10 p.m.

NEARING THE END!!

of the Brilliant "WHO'S GUILTY?"

Series This week and next will see the last of this great succession of Problems. Each story complete in itself.

THIS WEEK!!! THIS WEEK!!!

"WEIGHED IN THE BALANCE"

WHO'S GUILTY?

NEXT WEEK. THE TWO LAST AND

FINAL EPISODES!!!

THE EMPIRE

The Rendezvous of Picture Lovers.

Comedy Cartoons!! Comedy Cartoons!!

MUTT and JEFF

The quaint Cartoon Comics as "Night Clerks"

"A BROTHER'S SACRIFICE"

A vivid story of the American Civil War.

30 minutes' continue Laughter.

"LUKE'S LIVELY LIFE"
"LUKE'S LIVELY LIFE"

"SOME" Knockabout Comedy.

LUKE'S FIRST 2 PART COMEDY.

THE EMPIRE

Bombay's Cinema Par Excellence.

HAVE YOU SEEN?

the world famous Dancer

ANNA PAVLOWA

with her Imperial Russian Ballet

in the picturization of AUBER'S Opera

MASANIELLO

or

DUMB GIRL OF PORTICI

Nothing like it has ever been screened

Book your seats at once

THRICE NIGHTLY:—7, 8-45 AND 10-30.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

Tel. 1882.

OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFE TIME

SLIGHTLY ADVANCED PRICES

Rs. 1-8, As, 12, 8, 6, and 3.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 24th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		2,000
" Imports		Nil
Mid. Americans		18.85 -15
Egyptian F. G. F.		31.60 Unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Oct.	22.86—65
	Jan.	23.95—48
	Mar.	24.05—40

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Prices fixed for to-day.

Liverpool, July 24th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months:	To-day's opening price	
July	17 75	
July-Aug.	17.60	
Aug.-Sept.	17 17	
Sept.-Oct.	16.87	
Oct.-Nov.	16.45	
Nov.-Dec.	16.05	
Dec.-Jan.	15.90	-15
Jan.-Feb.	15.80	
Feb.-Mar.	15.71	
Mar.-Apl.	15 62	
April-May	15.54	
May-June	15.49	
June-July	15.38	

EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

Prices fixed for to-day.

Liverpool July 24th.

Months.	To-day's price.	
July	39.75	
Oct.	38.75	Unchgd.
Nov.	39.00	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 24th.

M. G. Bengal Good	15.20
" " Fully Good	15.45
" " Fine	15.70
No 1 Oomra Good	16.70
" " Fully Good	16.95 -15
" " Fine	17.20
M.G. Broach Good	15.84
" " Fully Good	16.22
" " Fine	16.40

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 23rd.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" " to Continent	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½
Demand Bills	6.75.85
Silver Commercial Bars	78 5/8

New York, July 24th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	9,000
Futures at New York Oct.	23.82—3
" " Jan.	23.76—19
" " Mar.	23.78—27
Spot Cotton at New York	25.65—5
" New Orleans	25.25—50
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	22.81—22
" " Jan.	23.00—15

MONEY MARKET.

London, July 23rd.

Bar Silver Spot	39 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 12/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 13/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/8
" " " 6 "	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4
" 7 day mar ket loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½ %	55½ Unchgd.
Rupee Paper 5½ % Nominal	95½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	67½—½
Government Securities 3 %	57½—½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs unofficial	27.40 Unchgd.

WAR LOANS.

London July 23rd

3½% 1925—1928	£87½
4½% 1925—1945	£94½—½
5% New	£99 9/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 23rd

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold per ton June-July Value	£95
Rapeseed, Ferozepore ordinary June-July Buyers	£92/6
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, ex-Ship per ton June-July Buyers	£90
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore ex-Ship per ton June-July Value	£85

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship small per ton Aug-Sept	£90
Linseed Calcutta June-July Buyers	£95

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£138
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£125½
Hard Spelter Nominal	£25

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Sept.-Oct. Quiet	19/9
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Sept.-Oct. Quiet	20
do. do. Karachi Sept.-Oct. Quiet	20/1
Fine White Java, C.&F. Calcutta	Not quoted
do. do. Bombay	
do. do. Karachi	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-Aug. Sellers	2/2½
Plantation First Latex Crepe July	2/7

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From a Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July 25.

The July settlement passed off quietly today. The Room rates for the settlement will be found below.

During the morning Fine Bengal September was done at Rs. 397. On the opening of the Marwadi bazaar at about 3 p.m. the quotation was Rs. 398, while business was done in Good Broach April at Rs. 521. At Colaba Good Broach declined to Rs. 513 owing to New York being easier at the close yesterday. Slight fluctuations occurred and the market closed as under. A moderate business has been done in New Crop both in the bazaar on Exchange terms and by Japanese buyers on Association terms.

Ready cotton continues in moderate demand by Japanese shippers and local mills. Prices are still irregular.

QUOTATIONS 6-15 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine M. G. Bengal	Sept.		400
Good M G. Westerns	Augt-Sept.		452
Good H. G. Westerns	Augt-Sept.		442
Good Sawgd. Dharwar	Augt-Sept.		485
Good M. G. Coompta	Augt-Sept.		500
Good M. G. Miraj	Augt-Sept.		485

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	April 1918	513/14
Fully Good Bengal	January 1918	382

Prices for New Crop are net, the 5½ per cent discount having been abolished.

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P. M.

NEW CROP.

Fine Broach July	Rs. 550
Fine Bengal July	401
Bengal Jan.	365
Broach April Good	499

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 25th JULY 1917.

Growths.	Super-fine	Fine	F.G	Gd.	H.G.F.	Delivery.
M. G. Bengals	412	402	392			Ready.
M. G. Sclnde Punjab	412	402	392			"
M. G. Akola-Khamgaon, Fair Staple.		470	450			"
M. G. Broach		550	545	495		"
M. G. Mathia		415	405			"
M. G. Actmi-Miraj "Good Staple"				503		"
Saw-Ginned Dharwar				505		"
M. G. Westerns				470	456	"
H. G. Westerns				460	446	"
M. G. Compta				509	495	"
M. G. Kadi Viramgam			530	510		"
M.G. Warangal				467		"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc, for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 24th July:—

Cotton	14,166 bales.
Wheat	30,265 cwts.
Linseed	20,302 "
Rape, Bai and Mustardseed	308 "
Gingellyseed	767 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	2,532 "
Castorseed	11,469 "
Rice	890 "
Myrabollams	900 "
Ootcmseed	Nil
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	5,295 "
Jowar	117 "
Maize	57 "
Barley	1,524 "

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 25th July, 1917, at 4-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M G)	412	402	392	..	Ready
Bengals (M G)	..	..	..	..	"
Sclnde-Punjab (M G)	412	402	392	..	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	410	380	370	Ready
Miraj Asthni (M.G.)	..	..	..	500	Ready
Oomra M.G. (Fair-Staple)	..	..	..	..	"
Akola Khamgaum Karanja (M G)	..	470	450	..	Ready
Oomra wise description (M G)	..	465	445	..	Ready
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M G)	..	470	452	..	Ready
Yeotmal (M G)	..	480	465	..	Ready
Nagpore Kampti (M G)	..	480	473	..	Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M G)	..	490	475	..	Ready
Broach (M G)	..	550	542	500	Ready
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	420	502	..	Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	..	415	405	..	Ready
			Good.	H.G.F.	
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	505	..	Ready
Sawgd Dharwar	..	..	503	493	Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	470	456	Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	460	446	Ready
Coompta (M.G.)	..	..	507	487	Ready

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, July 25th—5 p.m.

Ready.	Bazar Terms: Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	44 0 0	0 0 0
" White Cawnpore 70-80	43 0 0	0 5 0
Wheat Karachi Bandu	43 0 0	0 5 3
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	0 0 0	0 11 0
" Brown Cawnpore	0 0 0	0 11 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 2 0	7 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 0 0	8 11 0
" Brown Thin	7 0 0	7 12 0
Teaseed White 85, 15	45 0 0	0 0 0
" Gajar 75, 25	44 0 0	0 4 0
" Gajar 50, 50	44 0 0	0 2 0
" Black	37 0 0	0 4 0
Poppyseed, White	7 0 0	7 11 0
Groundnuts	10 0 0	0 0 0
Mowraseed	0 0 0	0 4 0
Jawree	27 0 0	0 4 0
Arandis	39 0 0	0 4 0

Forward:	Rs. a. p.
Wheat Aug. Sept.	0 10 9
Linseed, " "	0 2 3

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER.

By rail from Bombay on 23rd July:—

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	7	3,177
B. B. & C. I. Railway	2	2,282

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	Value Rs.	From
Nil.		

BULLION.

The silver market was quiet but steady with limited business passing.

Bar Gold 25-11.
Shield Sovereign 17.
Dragon 15-12.
Silver Ready ex-duty 94-15.
Silver 1st Settlement ex-duty 94-15.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer ½ 7/32.
Bank Demand drafts ½ 9/32.
3 months' sight Credits ½ 19/32.
Bank Demand on France Fr. 185½.
3 months' sight France Fr. 192.
D. D. on Honkong Rs. 179½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs 286½.
T. T. on Japan Rs 150½.
60 days' sight Japan Rs. 147½.
D. D. on New York Rs. 309½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 1929-47.
Cum-warrant 95.
Warrant 3 per cent.
4 p.c. Conversion Loan 86.
4 p.c. Conversion Terminable Loan 95.
3½ p.c. small pieces 66.
3 p.c. small pieces 57.
4 p.c. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 months notice 78.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond long-dated 75.
Municipal long-dated 74.
Municipal short-dated 76.
City Improvement Trust 60 years Jan/July 73½.
5 p.c. Municipal Tansa 90.
Sanitary 93.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 p.c.
Bank of Bengal 6 p.c.
Bank of Madras 8 p.c.

SHARES.

The share market opened steady and improved during the course of the day but later on due to vague rumours there was a decline in the prices around. The market was easy at the close.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,777/8, to 1,745. Madhavjees from 2,210 to 2,190, Fazulbhoys from 795 to 785, Nagpurs from 2,432/8 to 2,420, Swadeshis from 1,800 to 1,785, Shapurji Baruchas from 137/8 to 133/12, and Currimbhoys from 282/8 to 277/8.

Ahmedabad Advance improved to 1,060, Bradburys to 505, Crescents to 232/8, Finlays declined to 327/8, and Simplexs to 720.

Tata Iron ordinary shares were placed between 278/12 to 275 and deferreds improved to 1,185, Bombay Tramways to 356/4, Bombay Steam to 295, and Tata Hydro ordinary to 1,185.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

QUARTER ANNA POSTAGE STAMPS ON PROMISSORY NOTES.

HELD INADMISSABLE.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Batchelor.)

Venkatraman Hegde ..... Petitioner

v.

Shankarnarayan & another ..... Opponents.

This was a revisional petition against the decision of Mr. E. H. Legatt, District Judge of Kanara, who in confirming the decree of the Subordinate Judge of Kumta, dismissed the petitioner's suit with costs.

The facts are briefly these. The petitioner brought a suit on a promissory note passed by the opponent 2 for herself and for her then minor son, opponent 1. Before issues were raised, opponents' pleader pointed out to the Court that the promissory note was not duly stamped, four quarter-anna postage stamps being affixed, and that, therefore, it was inadmissible in evidence. The plaintiff then made an application to the Court that it may be sent to the Collector for being duly stamped under section 37 of the Stamp Act. Mr. S. K. Patkar, the Sub-judge, declined to do so, holding that no duty had been cast on the Court either under the Act or under the rules framed thereunder. On appeal, the learned District Judge held that the plaintiff was himself to blame in not taking the necessary steps in time and dismissed the appeal with costs, observing that the circumstances did not call for his interference. The amount of the claim being less than Rs. 500, the plaintiff moved the High Court to set aside the Lower Court's decree.

Mr. S. M. Kaikini, holding Mr. S. S. Patkar's brief for the applicant, contended that the Courts below acted illegally in the exercise of their jurisdiction in not sending the pronote to the Collector for being duly stamped. The Court ought to have impounded the pro-note under section 33 and sent it to the Collector under section 35(2) of the Stamp Act. That Act cast an imperitive duty on the Court. The Collector could then act under section 37, as the stamp was of the required amount but of an improper description.

QUARTER-ANNA STAMP NOT A PROPER STAMP.

Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar, for the opponents urged that the promissory note in question, could not be dealt with by the Collector under section 37. The Stamp Act described two kinds of stamps (1) impressed stamps and 2) adhesive stamps. The rules framed by the Government of India under the Act permitted the use of one anna and half-anna postage stamps. Quarter-anna stamps were not among the "stamps" described by the Stamp Act or Rules. The Act provided that certain instruments should bear impressed stamps, and allowed certain other instruments to be stamped with adhesive stamps. Adhesive stamps were of several kinds, as set out in the Rules. Where an instrument was required to bear an impressed stamp but was stamped with an adhesive one, the stamp as used was "of an improper description" within the meaning of section 37. Again, where an instrument required to be stamped with a particular kind of adhesive stamp was actually stamped with one anna postage stamps on with a stamp of another description, section 37 would apply. But the section would not apply where a stamp, wholly outside the knowledge of the Act or Rules, was used. A quarter-anna postage stamp, not being a stamp "described" by the Act or Rules, was no stamp at all for the purposes of the Stamp Act. Such a stamp was in the same category of a court-fee stamp (Batchelor J:—Also an Abssynian stamp). To hold that such a stamp was one "of improper description" within the meaning of section 37 would be contrary to the intention of the Legislature. Reading section 33, 35, 38 and 40 together, the only course open to the Court or the Collector was to impound the promissory note which was not duly stamped. The decision of the Lower Court was in effect correct.

"NOT DULY STAMPED."

Their Lordships held the promissory note was not duly stamped, that it could not be dealt with by the Collector under section 37, that it could not be acted upon in view of section 35 and that therefore the Lower Courts were right in dismissing the suit with costs. In the result, the rule was discharged with costs.

Mr. S. M. Kaikini appeared for the petitioner.

Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar appeared for the opponent.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

A PARTNERSHIP IN DISPUTE.

LITHOGRAPHERS AT LAW.

(Before Justice Sir Frank Beaman.)

S. John alias John Davis ..... Plaintiff

vs.

P. D. Bolton ..... Defendant.

This was a suif brought by the plaintiff, S. John, also called John David, against the defendant, Pherozeshaw D. Bolton, proprietor of the "Fine Art Litho Works," Bombay. The plaintiff prayed that the defendant may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 50 per month as travelling allowance and a commission at the rate of 5 per cent. on all orders given to or received by the defendant for lithographic work from people at Bombay and Rs. 8 per cent. per month on all similar orders received from up-country from 1st August 1912 to 31st July 1916. He further prayed that the defendant may be ordered to pay to him Rs. 75 a month as travelling allowance and commission at the rate of 8 per cent. on Bombay orders and 10 per cent. on up-country orders from 1st August 1916 to 23rd January 1917, or such reasonable sum as the Court may allow. He also prayed for an account to be taken, admitting that during the currency of the agreement as well as after its expiration he had drawn on account of what he was entitled to, but alleging that a considerable sum which he believed would at least come to Rs. 15,000 would still be found due to him.

ALLEGED PARTNERSHIP.

The plaintiff's case was that in 1911 the defendant and the plaintiff entered into partnership in certain Litho works in Bombay, the defendant to supply capital at 6 per cent. interest and the plaintiff to be the working partner, the profits to be equally divided. The business was carried on for upwards of a year when the partnership was dissolved as the plaintiff was not satisfied with the defendant. The defendant then approached the plaintiff and wanted him to assist the defendant in Litho works, as the plaintiff had long experience in lithographic printing and had good connections and was in a position to influence business. Eventually an agreement was come to on terms that the plaintiff should receive Rs. 50 a month as allowance for gharry hire, etc., and 5 per cent. on all orders given to the business from any Bombay firm directly or indirectly and 8 per cent. on orders given by firms out of Bombay. A written agreement was drawn up by Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, solicitors. An agreement in duplicate was engrossed and stamped and although it was never executed the terms between the parties were as stated in the agreement. The agreement was for a period of four years ending 31st July, 1916, either party being at liberty to terminate the same by six months' notice. The business prospered on account of the plaintiff's efforts and exertions and at the plaintiff's request the defendant promised to raise the percentage and increase his travelling allowance, a promise which he never fulfilled. Subsequently, in reply to a letter from plaintiff the defendant denied that he had promised to give him better terms. Eventually, however, the defendant did agree to give better terms and accordingly the plaintiff continued to assist the defendant in his business up to the 23rd January, 1917. No agreement was arrived at embodying these new terms, which were that from 1st August, 1917, the plaintiff was to receive 8 per cent. and 10 per cent. on Bombay and up-country orders respectively and that he was to get a travelling allowance of Rs. 75 a month.

PARTNERSHIP DENIED BY DEFENDANT.

The defendant in his written statement, absolutely denied that he had entered into partnership with the plaintiff in 1911 to carry on any Litho-works in Bombay or elsewhere upon terms mentioned by the plaintiff or on any other terms. Some time before 1911 the defendant had employed the plaintiff at his Litho works on a salary of Rs. 50 and thereafter on a salary of Rs. 75 per month, on which salary the plaintiff continued to serve the defendant upto 11th April 1912. On the 12th April 1912 the defendant dismissed the plaintiff from his service, as the defendant discovered that the plaintiff had taken a secret commission from Messrs. B. Rigold and Bergman, through whom the defendant had ordered out certain machinery from Europe for his Litho works. The plaintiff was only a servant of the defendant and the defendant denied that there was any partnership ever existing between the plaintiff and the defendant. Some four months after the plaintiff's dismissal he was, through the kind offices of a friend, again employed by the defendant on certain terms as to commission and salary. These terms were embodied in a writing and the agreement so prepared was engrossed in duplicate in August 1912, but it remained unexecuted. These terms were further modified after six months and fresh engrossments in duplicates embodying the new terms were prepared in 1913. These engrossments remained unexecuted, but the terms of the agreement were as stated in them.

PLAINTIFF REENGAGED.

Some time before July 1916 the plaintiff wrote to the defendant inquiring whether he would continue to keep plaintiff in his service after 31st July 1916. The defendant replied in the negative, but on the plaintiff's begging him not to turn him adrift, the defendant told him that he would employ the plaintiff on a monthly salary of Rs. 200. To this the plaintiff agreed. Upto 23rd January 1917, when the plaintiff suddenly left the defendant's service without notice he was serving him on these terms. The defendant entirely denied that the prosperity of his business was due to the efforts, experience of the plaintiff, to his good business connections or his capacity to influence business. From August 1916 the plaintiff scarcely obtained any orders of any great value and he was irregular in attendance. The defendant also denied the agreements set up by the plaintiff.

Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Strangman appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Davar and Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the defendant.

The engrossments were produced by the defendant.

Mr. Jinnah, thereupon said that he had advised his client to abide by the terms embodied in the engrossments whatever they were and urged that the onus of proving the agreement as made out in the written statement that the plaintiff was employed on a salary of Rs. 200 a month would be on the defendant.

Mr. Davar replied that this was a manoeuvre to keep the plaintiff out of the witness box as his case as set up in the plaint was an entirely false one and he was not prepared to face the cross-examination.

His Lordship ruled that the onus lay on the plaintiff.

PLAINTIFF'S CASE DISBELIEVED.

His Lordship in giving judgment said that the first question was whether the plaintiff under the terms of the agreement was entitled to a commission on all the orders of the defendant's firm, whether such orders were secured by him or by the defendant. After considering the language of the engrossments his Lordship came to the conclusion that the plaintiff was to get commission on all orders executed "during the term of his employment," whether such orders were secured by him or by the defendant. The next question was on what terms was the plaintiff employed from the 1st of August 1916. Commenting on the evidence, his Lordship went on to say that the plaintiff impressed the Court very unfavourably and he thought that the plaintiff's case was false and dishonest. On the other hand there was nothing to throw doubt on the character of Mr. Bolton.

PLAINTIFF NOT ENTITLED TO COMMISSION.

After further referring to the evidence his Lordship held that from the 1st of August 1916 to 23rd January 1917 the plaintiff was employed on a salary of Rs. 200 a month and that he was not entitled to any commission on orders executed after 31st July 1916. After the accounts had been taken by the parties' attorneys, his Lordship ordered that the matter should come before him for further directions and costs.

Attorneys for the plaintiff:—Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel.

Attorneys for the defendants:—Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 26TH OF JULY, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

769-16—Jehangir M and S, Dadabhai Pestonji and Co. a firm v. Vullabhdas Dewji, Mulji and Tha, Part heard.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMRS' REPORT.

597-15.—Captain & V. Velji Kara v. Dayal Khatao, Madh K & C.

LONG CAUSES.

1332-16.—Mathubai J & M, Shriram Chhagani a firm v. Sadasukh Gambirchand a firm, Malvi H M & R.

325-16—M B Chothia, Jayantilal Gowrishankar Vakil v Messrs Mulchand Jaykissondas and Co a firm, Edgelow G W and Co.

886-12—Wadia G and Co, Charles Edward Grey v Esmail Haji Habib and ors, Surajmal and Co.

1279-16—Edgelow G W and Co, Bai Baboo widow v Nanchand Khemchand and ors, Jamsetjee R and D.

730-16—Patell and Eze, Messrs Mirzamull Gajanand a firm v Gayaprasad Bhowlal alias Gayaprasad Mitha, Malvi M R and Co.

1365-16—Raghavayya N and Co. The Advocate-General of Bombay v Bai Mangu widow, Dikshit D and P.

1378-16—Mulla and Mulla, Gopinath Jivan Mahtre v Luxman Moghaji Nakhwa and ors, Jehangir M and S.

1125-16—Soonderdas and Co, J Pearson and Co a firm v M A Mamaa.

1029-14—Malvi M R and Co, Hukamchand Saroopchand v Govindram Umedram and ors, Captain and V.

303-16—Motichand and D, The Asian Commercial Assurance Co Ltd v Charu Chandra Mitra, Daphtary F and D.

479-16.—Vachha & Co., Rabeiabai widow v. Bai Jilubai, Ard H D & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR, JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

TO BE MENTIONED.

183-16.—Payne & Co., Kheusabai widow & anr v. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Kt., & ors, Payne & Co., Patell & Eze, Part Heard, 23-7-17.

S C 1323-16.—Malvi M R & Co., Joharmal Ganeshdas & anr v. Dhanalal Birdichand & anr, Patell & Ezekiel.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

175-15—Patell and Ez, Kaderbhoy Mahomedally Bootwalla v Krishnabai widow and ors, Tyabjee D and Co, Bhaishanker K and G, Part heard.

1136-15—Payne and Co, Khatubai v Mahomed Haji Abu and ors, Wadia G and Co, Surveyor and Co, Little and Co.

373-16—Wadia G and Co, Messrs Brandon and Co a firm v The Secretary of State for India in Council, E F Nicholson, Payne and Co., Brandon & Co.

1351-16.—Patell & Eze, Archibald Patrick Brewin v. The Indian Newspaper Co. Ld., Payne & Co.

13-16.—Madh K & Ch, Mulchand Sobhagmal a firm v. Raichand Lakhimchand & anr, Malvi M R & Co.. For Postponement.

614-14.—Rustomji & Gir, Haji Abdul Karim Haji Tar Mahomed & ors v. Haji Sao Sulleman & ors, Captain & V, Nanu H & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR DISMISSAL.

670-17.—Captain & V. Gajanan Rambhau Chaubal v. Pandurang Balkrishna Pattak, C. P. D'Cunha.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMR'S REPORT.

725-16.—Mer K & Co., The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Thomas Crispin De Souza & ors. Edg. G W & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSE.

941-14—Payne and Co, Hurdwar Kishorilal v Lukmanji Ebrahimji, Jeh G and B, Part heard.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMR'S AMENDED REPORT.

372-09—Patell and Eze, Sham M and H, Baloobhai Motichand and ors v Amichand Panalal, Ard H D and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

124-17—Patell and Ez, Vusunji Veljee v Shivji Karsondas, Payne and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1105-14—Amin and D, Bai Mani alias Premibai widow v Chaganlal Bhaichand, Motichand and D.

1440-15—Surveyor and Co, Bai Hannabai v Sarabai widow and ors, Manchershaw and N, Judah and S.

39-17—Mulla and M, Vasanji Keshowji v Messrs Lalji Godoo a firm, Jamsetjee R and D.

1249-16—Dastur and Co, Ratanlal Chunilal Jeweller v Percy Ferdinand Fisher, Wadia G and Co.

75-17—Captain and V. Jehangir Bhicaji v Dinyar K Irani, Mulla and M.

CHARGE OF DISPOSING A MINOR.

POLICE SURGEON'S EVIDENCE REGARDING AGE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate heard a case in which Inspector Raghunathrao of the C.I.D. charged Hyderibi, and Nasiban with disposing of a minor Chhotibi under sixteen years of age.

Mr. Jehangir B. Patel with Mr. Dady Dubash appeared for accused No. 1. Mr. D S. Erulkar, appeared for No. 3.

Dr. Arthur Powell, Police Surgeon, in his evidence stated that he had examined the girl on the 7th July, when the girl was brought to him by Deputy Inspector Melville. He examined her for less than 15 minutes. Her age was 14 or 15 years; she was not over 16 years. If the parents of the girl said she was over 16 years, he would stil' stick to his opinion, although he would not contradict them. If a girl had not been well-nourished in her youth she was likely to be smaller than a girl well-nourished in her youth.

ALLEGED MINOR'S EVIDENCE.

Chotibi in her cross-examination said that accused No. 2 had a brothel near the French Bridge. She was taken by Julla from Bhendibazar to Pedder Road. She went willingly. She used to sing in Nasiban's house to visitors. They were poor people. She had paid Rs. 10 to a music teacher in Nasiban's house to teach her. Half of her earnings were paid to Nasiban. Agents used to come to Nasiban's house and they had talks with each other.

To the Court:—She went to Pedder Road when Nasiban was away in her country. She ran away the first time from Pedder Road, because she had not been paid anything. If she had been paid she would have stayed there. She had visited Pedder Road about six or seven times, either with Julla or Jagannath or others. She divided her income with Nasiban. There was a "madame" with Nasiban and also Shahazadi who used to divide half their income with Nasiban. She had reached puberty.

Maneklal, a Jain Vani and alleged procurer by profession then gave evidence, and the case was adjourned to Monday next.

THEFT OF A "SARI."

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO SIX WEEKS' HARD LABOUR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Kairaz, Deputy Inspector Pryde charged one Narayan Babaji in with theft of a "sari" belonging to one Dhondu Ragoo. It appeared from the evidence that the accused pulled down a "sari" which the complainant had put on the verandah of his house in Cathedral Street. He ran away with it but was seized. He was convicted and as he had a previous conviction he was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Four attacks and four deaths occurred from plague on Wednesday, Fort Northtrn reporting one attack, Tardeo, Byculla and Worli, one attack and one death each and Maratha Hospital, one death. There was one attack from cholera and no case of small-pox. The total number of deaths from all causes was 103 while it was 100 on the corresponding day of last year and 57 of 1915.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut H N Besley, Londons.
Second-Lieut T G Bowler, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut L C Brown, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut H W Carter, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J McK Lawson, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut N E Lower, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut H C Mansell, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut E J Quaife, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut H M Williams, Welsh Regiment.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lt-Col R J Fitz G Ingham, Garrison Artillery.
Lt C B Prior Wandesforde, Yorkshires.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut J T Allinson, West Yorkshires.
Lieut J W Bansall, Engineers.
Second-Lieut S V Brady, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut T A Campbell-Kelly, Labour Corps.
Second-Lieut G S Cormack, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut P W Davis, Engineers.
Captain B W Ellis, Field Artillery.
Lieut B England, Yorkshire L. I.
Lieut W G Farrar, Sherwoods.
Captain F E Gauntlet, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut H Hill, Sherwoods.
Captain H A Hodges, Monmouths.
Second-Lieut H W James, Durhams.
Second-Lieut T B Jenkinson, Lancers.
Second-Lieut J C Lyal, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut C Marples, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut H Middleton, Garrison Artillery
Second-Lieut B Rankin, South Staffords.
Lieut S Riddell, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut R P Scott, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut P T Smerdon, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut J G Stephenson, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut E Varley, Labour Corps.
Second-Lieut A W Wilson, Cyclist Battalion.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut A Jowett, Liverpools.

PREVIOUSLY PRISONER NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Second-Lieut E A Lloyd, Yeomanry.

LONDON, July 11.

KILLED.

Lieut A S Dunne, Dragoons.
Capt W P Horsley, Flying Corps.
Lieut P M Toulmin, Yeomanry.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut S W Mann, Flying Corps.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut W N Fenner, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut N M Goddard, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut R Kerr, Londons.
Second-Lieut R D S Mackenzie, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut H J A Parkinson, Leicesters.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut H E Linde, Inniskillings.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieut H G K Cotterill, Field Artillery.

DIED.

Lieut J H Manners, Engineers.
Second-Lieut G S Sheard, Cheshires.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut H W Basnet, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G H Baylis, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut A A Bretherton, Garrison Artillery.
Capt G M Brown, Hertfords.
Capt R R Brown, Highland Light Infantry.
Capt E L Browning, South Staffords.
Capt E E Calthrop, Engineers.
Capt W Cain, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut L A H Casper, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut F G Cowmas, Liverpools.
Lieut F M Dixon, Cyclist Company.
Capt I G Elias, Welsh Fusiliers.
Capt W J Fenn, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut W Gaunt, Machine Gun Corps.
Capt W B Goodwin, Warwicks.
Capt H J Gwyther, Manchesters.
Lieut M J V Hanson, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut H P Hunt, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut C J Hunter, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut A H Ingram, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut E Jackson, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut G H Kemp, Durhams.
Capt A G Knight, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut D M Lang, Gordons.
Capt I Lubbock, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut-Colonel W B L McCarthy, Medicals.
Second-Lieut C I Mansel-Howe, Londons.
Lieut A S M Meyrick-Jones, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut W O Montgomery, East Yorkshires.
Lieut V W Nutkins, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J T Rees, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut W S Robinson, Lincolns.
Lieut A G Smith, Coldstreams.
Capt W A Sneath, Medicals.
Second-Lieut C W Thomas, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut G H N Todd, Horse Artillery.
Second-Lieut C E Woodley, Londons.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut M Robinson, Middlesex.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 22.

The name of the following British officer appears in the casualty list No. 454, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

WOUNDED.

I.A.R.O.:—Lieut K. Yates.

SIMLA, July 23.

The names of the following British Officers appear in the

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 5th Sud of Shravan, 1973.
Mahomedan: 4th Shaval, 1335.
Parsi: 17th of Bahman, 1286.
Jewish: 5th of Ab, 5677.
Sunrise: 6h. 12 min.; Sunset: 7h. 17min.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS,

Bombay Natural History Society, Meeting of members and friends 6 Apollo Street, 6-0 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 27.

Monthly Meeting of Members of Medical Union, 7-15 p.m. (S. T.).

Special Meeting of Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m. (B. T.).

SATURDAY, July 28.

Bombay University Senate Meeting, 5-50 p.m.

SUNDAY, July 29.

First General Social Gathering of the Grant Medical College at the St. Xavier's College Hall.

Prof. V. G. Kale's Public Lecture on "University Education," Dadar English School Hall, Dadar, 5 p.m.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: The Silver King.

Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m. "Who's is Guilty," Series?

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwards.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road 7-15, 9-0, 10-45.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, July 25.

654—Transfer. No. 510 Pte. W. B. Whitney is transferred from "B" to "A" Coy. (Lonavla Detachment).

655—Decrease. The undermentioned are struck off the strength of the Corps from this date:—

No. 362 Cadet E. Khedory "F" Coy. (transferred to Sind Rifles).

No. 358 Cadet S. Garch "F" Coy. (transferred to Sind Rifles).

No. 370 Cadet S. S. Shavakshaw "F" Coy. (transferred to Bombay Rifles).

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Capt.,
Adjutant Poona Rifles.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Rifles, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The Telegraph Department notify that ordinary telegrams between India and Burma are subject to serious delay.

The acceptance of "Ordinary" telegrams between India and Burma is suspended till further notice.

GOKULDAS TEJPAL BOARDING SCHOOL.

It being proposed to hold a Social Gathering of all the past and present students of this Institution on Sunday, the 19th of August, 1917, all the past boarders are requested to kindly send in their full addresses to the Chairman, Executive Committee, G. T. Boarding Social Gathering, as early as possible, before the 3rd of August, 1917.

PATHAN'S DEATH IN AN AFFRAY,

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, touching the death of Ambiakhan Peerkhan, a Pathan money-lender, aged about 23 years. It was alleged that on the 7th June last Ambiakhan went to the house of one Luxman Gopal, a mill-hand, residing at Bhoiwada, Parel, and asked him to pay the money which he had advanced to Luxman's boarder. Luxman declined to do so and started to go to work. Ambaikhan caught him on the road, dragged him about fifty paces and caught him by the throat. It is further alleged that Luxman took out a knife from his pocket and stabbed Ambiakhan with it in self-defence. He then freed himself and ran and surrendered himself to a Policeman. After the body had been indentified, further enquiry was adjourned.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

There have been good houses all this week to witness the present programme of pictures at the Royal Opera House. The five reel drama is a really uncommon one, dealing with the hatred of Mexicans for citizens of the United States. Those who know anything of the relations between the two countries and have seen this film agree that its plot is not in the least impossible. Added to an exciting story are splendid acting and really beautiful scenery. The remainder of the programme is also most entertaining.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

The new programme, which the management are putting on to-night at the Palace of Varieties (Gaiety Theatre), is a varied and attractive one. The chief attraction is a musical farce entitled "The Siamese Twins," which proved a great success at the St. James's Theatre, London. It is replete with tuneful music, and funny situations, and in view of the fact that it is to be performed by the capable artists of the Gaiety Musical Comedy Company—Steve Buckingham, C. Morris, Rosie Castello, Peggy Castello, Minnie Bartelle, F. Harcourt and George De Roy,—it should prove a great success. This playlet will be preceded by varieties and by "The Fascination Waltz" by the Castello Sisters. In addition, Pathe's great production, "The Daughter of Herodias," a film-drama in three parts, full of intense human interest, will be shown.

To-night at the Gaiety there will be two variety shows, the first at 6-30 and the other at 10, and a cinema show at 8-30.

The Lucknow Rifles paraded on Tuesday morning under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Stuart, I. D. F., for inspection by Major-General E. S. May, General-Officer Commanding 8th Lucknow Division.

KIRKEE GYMKHANA MEETING.

ENTRIES.

(To be run on Saturday 28th July 1917.)

Entries closed at 4 p.m. on Monday 23rd July, 1917.

THE HACK'S AND HUNTER'S PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

H. E. Lady Willingdon's Wonder.
H. E. Lady Willingdon's Why Not.
Captain E B T Studd's Cloister.
Captain E B T Studd's Free Lance.
Mr. Turner Green's ch e m Lady Falkirk.
Mr. J Lynch's ch aus g Red Gauntlet.

THE POLO SCURRY.—Distance 2½ furlongs.

H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur's ch a h Euphrates 14-1.
Captain R C Lord's g a g Abyan aged.
Miss Anderson's b aus m Joan.
Major Mennell's b a g Verney aged.
Mr. A M Downton's b a h Nuts aged.
Mr. J Lynch's b aus m Seabreeze 6 years.

THE AUNDH PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. J Stewarts g a h St. Leger 5 years.
Mr. S A Wahed's ch a h Autocrat aged.
Mr. A S Oomer's ch a h Khan Bahadur, 5 years.
Mr. A S Oomer's ch a h Economy 6 years.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Maurice aged.
Mr. Rambhoy Kashibhoy's g a h Barjora 14-0 5 years.
Mr. A Nanjee's g a h Acetine 14-0 6 years.
Messrs. A R Dakeel and M Hamdan's b a h Salim 13-3 6 years.
Mr. Sorabji Rustomji's b a h British late Faleh Khan 14-0 aged.
Mr. Albert's g a h Royalist 13-2 aged.
Mr. M Goculdass' ch a h Ali Bey 13-3 aged.
Mr. Holmes' b a h India 4 years.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Powerful aged.

THE KOREGAON PLATE.—Distance ½ mile.

Mr. B F Cowasjee's roan a h Dwarf 13-2½.
Mr. S A Wahed's b a h Multum-in-Parvo, 13-2.
Mr. A W Essa and Aga Mirza Ahmed's ch a h Reformer 13-3½.
Mr. A S Oomer's ch a h Hakim, 13-3.
Messrs. A S Oomer and H Kadum's ch a h Second String 13-3½.
Mr. Bennett's ch a h Golden Night 13-1½.
Mr. Valijee Moosajee's ch a h Adil 13-2½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Speakul, 14-6.
Mr. Yussuf Haroon's g a h Electric Power, 13-3.
Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's g a h Playhouse, 13-3.
Messrs. M. Shahin and S Ameri's ch a h Navarino 13-3½.
Mr. Hoshang Jamsetji's g a h Venture 14-0.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's ch a h Warrior 13-2.
Mr. M Goculdass' ch a h Ali Bey 13-3.
Mr. M Goculdass' g a h Good Win 14-0.
Mr. Bennett's b a h Maharousa 13-3½.
Mr. Jawad Mahomed's g a h High Jump 13-3½.
Mr. K. A. Hilaly's g a h Emerald, 13-1½.
Mr E A Higg's ch a h Mercantile 13-3½.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's ch a h Milan. 13-2½.
Mr. Kasum Husain's g a h White Day 13-1½.
Mr. Haji Ahmed Munsoor's ch a h Canada, 13-3.
Messrs. Dara Cowasjee and N Begmahomed's g a h Quantity 14-0.

THE PASHAN PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. J Stewart's b a h Sherali 13-3½.
Mr. A. W. Essa's g a h Garibaldi, 14-0.
Mr. Valijee Moosajee's b a h Arabian Consul 13-2.
Mr. A Nanjee's g a h Ace of Diamonds, 13-3½.
Mr. Mahomed Hamdan's b a h Czar, 14-0.
Mr. Mowland Haji Ali's b a h Financier. 13-3½.
Mr. Sorabji Rustomjee's b a h British late Faleh Khan 14-0.
Mr. Noble's b a h Toledo 13-2½.
Messrs. Dara Cowasjee and N Begmahomed's g a h Archer 13-3½.

CRICKET AT KIRKEE.

KIRKEE FACTORY C.C. V. ANGLO-PORTUGUESE INSTITUTE C. C.

An interesting cricket match was played between the Kirkee Factory C. Club and Anglo-Portuguese Institute C. Club on the Recreation Ground, Poona, on Sunday, and resulted in a win to the former by 24 runs.

Scores:—

FACTORY C. CLUB.

Gangaram c. J. D. Souza b. A. Fernandez 11; Vittal b. A. Fernandez 0; A. Correa c. J. DSouza b. A. Fernandez 27; Rama Luxman c. Lopes b. A. Fernandez 47; Peera b. A. Fernandez 18; R. DSouza b. A. Fernandez 4; Sequiera, c and b Lopes 9; J. D'Sa b Lores 5; Shunker b. J. DSouza 3; Luxuman, b. J. DSouza 7; Dugdoo, not out 9; Extras 8; Total 148.

ANGLO-PORTUGUESE C. C.

J. DSouza, b A. Correa 44; Luis Bennett, b Rama 0: D. Gracias, b Correa 3; F. DSouza, b Correa 0; S. Mascarenhas, b Correa 9; Lopes, b Correa 4; S. Fernandez b Correa 15; J. Correa b Correa 18; V. DSouza b Rama 8; P. Fernandez, not out 5; A. Fernandez b Correa 4; Extras 14; Total 124.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

SION UNION C, C. VS. DADAR BHANDARI C. C.

The above match was played on 22nd July, and resulted in a win for Sion Union by 2 runs.

The scores:—

SION UNION C. C.

M J Rawal 12; T G Mhatre 2; H A Mahale 0; A Pereira 5; S Pathan 8; B M Vaidya 0; M Pereira 19; J L Pereira 3; P V Vanpul 0; A F D'Silva 0; A Borges 0; Extras 10; Total 59.

DADAR BHANDARI C. C.

Kadrekar 3; Mapankar 0; Pednekar 0; Bhole 0; Chipkar 4; Chavan 1; Murkar 9; Bhatkar 13; Wasta G K 11; Nagwekar P J 15; Nagwekar B 0; Extra 1; Total 57.

BOMBAY S. P. C. A.

The agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals prosecuted during June, 449 cases involving cruelty to 734 animals and birds. In 334 cases fines were imposed by magistrates for cruelty, and in 9 cases fines were imposed for overloading. The number of animals in cruelty cases sent to the Bai Sakarbai Hospital for Animals with fine was 81, and those sent to the Pinjrapole with fine 1 and without fine 2. In 22 cases accused were warned and discharged. At the beginning of June, there were 295 animals and birds under treatment in the Bai Sakarbai Hospital and 229 were newly admitted during the month. Out of the total, 197 were discharged cured, 44 left uncured and 14 died, leaving 269 still under treatment. Fifty-one animals and birds were treated as out patients, at the Hospital, 323 animals were treated by the Society's veterinary inspectors as out-patients at the dispensaries opened in the Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Courts at Esplanade, Girgaum, Mazagon and Dadar.

STORING OF FILMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We have just read a letter in your to-day's issue on the subject of storing cinema films in Bombay, and as the last paragraph of the same obviously refers to ourselves, we will be obliged if you will kindly put the following facts before the public.

In the first place, our Packing Department is situated in an entirely separate part of the building to the Film Stores and "no paper and packing materials, etc." ever lie about as we take all possible precautions in this respect.

We also store our films in regulation boxes as approved by all the Insurance Companies in England and have also installed fire appliances in accordance with the rules of the Insurance Companies in Bombay.

We should also like to point out that Hornby Road, where our office is situated is certainly not a "residential quarter" and in fact is the only business street in the whole of Bombay, and if therefore, any people do choose to live in the buildings in which different shops are situated they do so entirely at their own risk.

The films in England are stored in buildings similar to those in Bombay, and beyond taking ordinary precautions, no special restrictions are put on them, as although the films are inflammable, they are by no means explosive or dangerous in the same sense, as, for instance gunpowder.

We have also heard that there is a rumour abroad that the fire in Kalbadevi Road was caused by "spontaneous combustion." We beg to say that this is entirely out of the question as the films can never take fire by themselves.

We beg to enclose copy of an article on this question written by a recognised authority, and we hope you will give the same due publicity in order to dispel any unnecessary fears that the people might have.—Yours, etc.,

PATHE FRERES.

327, Hornby Road, July 25.

The following is the article referred. No doubt it will be of interest to our readers.

FACTS ABOUT FILM.

AND THE CHARACTERISTICS OF CELLULOID.

By J. F. Aucons (Special Engineer of the Eastman Kodak Co.)

Nearly all motion picture film is made of transparent nitro-cellulose base or support coated with photographic emulsion. A roll or reel of film as used in the projection machines weighs about five pounds.

The film base, often termed pyrorylin, kodaloid, celluloid, pyralin zylonite, etc., is composed largely of cellulose nitrate of a low degree of nitration. Cotton paper, wood pulp or other plant matter is composed largely of cellulose. If purified cellulose is acted upon by a mixture of sulphuric and nitric acids, the cellulose is converted into the cellulose nitrates. There are many of these nitrates, but they fall broadly into two classes: those of a low and those of a high degree of nitration. Many articles, such as combs, toys, etc., are made from the low nitrates; the high nitrates are used extensively in the manufacture of explosives. Film is made from a low nitrate, and cannot be exploded by a spark, detonator or ignition.

THE CAUSE OF INFLAMMABILITY.

The inflammability and combustibility of film is due to the fact that chemically speaking, sufficient oxygen is present within the structure of the material to help support combustion, or to continue decomposition without additional outside air.

Although a film is inflammable and burns rapidly, the heat generated by its burning is low, as shown in the following table:—

Heat in British thermal units, per pound, generated by complete combustion.

Motion Picture Film	6,800 B. T. U.
Dry Wood	8,000 to 9,000 B. T. U.
Alcohol	12,000 B. T. U.
Coal	13,000 to 15,000 B. T. U.
Gasoline and Kerosene	20,000 B. T. U.

Although the heat given off per pound of film is relatively low, as shown above, the conclusion must not be drawn that film is less dangerous than other materials, since the heat given off per minute is higher for film than the other materials, on account of the rapidity of combustion.

Film when ignited and allowed to burn with a liberal air supply burns rapidly with a yellow flame and no smoke. If, however, film is ignited with inadequate air supply, it will often decompose without flame but with the evolution of dense yellow gases having an acrid and characteristic odour. In this article this latter phenomenon will be termed "decomposition." Decomposition, if allowed to proceed, may generate sufficient heat to cause the gases to ignite and burn with flame. The gases from the decomposing film may be ignited by a flame or spark applied to them; but this ignition can be prevented if the gases have been chilled below their ignition point, as, for instance, by water from a hose or automatic sprinkler.

A roll of film which is burned or decomposed becomes charred carbon aceous mass, somewhat resembling charcoal. Parts of this material continue to glow in a manner very similar to "touch" paper or charcoal, for some time, until reduced to a flakey, greyish ash. This slow combustion of charred or decomposed film may continue for hours, and often sufficient heat will be caused to start another fire, providing combustible material, such as more film, is adjacent to the glowing ash.

The decomposition of film will take place at comparatively low temperatures. The following table shows the time required at given temperatures to start decomposition:—

Temperatures.	Time.
302 deg. F.	4 min. 6 sec.
311 deg. F.	2 min. 25 sec.
320 deg. F.	1 min. 43 sec.

As previously stated motion picture film does not and will not explode. A popular impression to the contrary is prevalent.

The possibility or probability of the formation of explosive gas mixtures under usual conditions is rather remote, as will be seen in the following paragraphs:—

Motion picture film if burning freely with sufficient air gives off colourless, smokeless gases which are not explosive when mixed with air in any proportion. Decomposing film gives off yellowish gases. If these gases are mixed with excess air as fast as they are formed as when film is decomposing in the open air, generally speaking non-explosive gas mixtures will be formed, which, however, contain compounds that are poisonous and should not be breathed. Gas explosions under this condition practically never occur.

If, however, decomposition occurs in a closed space and normal atmopheric pressure prevails, explosive gas mixtures may be formed. The explosibility of the gas mixture depends upon many factors, such as the air supply, temperature at which decomposition takes place, etc. Experiments made by the Eastman Kodak Company upon film storage vaults similar to those in use in exchanges and laboratories with good sprinkler protection and properly vented, show that large volumes of gas will be formed by the decomposing film. Chemical analysis of these gases with sprinklers in action indicates the possibility of explosive gas mixtures, yet attempts to produce such explosives by means of ignition were unsuccessful.

ERRONEOUS IDEAS.

Another very prevalent and erroneous idea exists—namely, that the odour noticed in film storages is due to the emanation from the film of an explosive gas or vapour. This odour is due to a very slight quantity of volatile solvents which have remained in the film. The quantity of solvents given off in this manner is so extremely small that the idea of its forming explosive gas mixtures is absurd.

Film is not subject to spontaneous combustion, and it is impossible to find an authentic report or proof of spontaneous combustion ever having occurred at ordinary temperature. Film, however, may decompose and ignite if subjected to temperatures of over 200 deg. F. for a long period of time.

Motion picture film may be ignited and set on fire by an open flame, by a spark, by heat, by friction producing heat, by chemical action producing heat. By far the greatest number of film fires are caused by film being subjected to an open flame or spark, such as an electric flash, burning match, cigarette or cigar, contact with hot metal like a rheostat, steam pipe, etc.

Water will extinguish any film fire if applied quickly and in sufficient quantity.

Film which has been burning until decomposition has started throughout the entire mass, will not be extinguished even if plunged in water; the film will continue to decompose under water. Sand will prevent a film fire from spreading but will not entirely extinguish it; the film is apt to continue to decompose.

If one or several rolls of film have started burning fairly, the most important procedure in addition to dousing the rolls of film with water, is to prevent fire or decomposition spreading to the adjacent film. The automatic sprinkler is the most useful appliance to accomplish this result.

DANGERS AND REMEDIES.

Having already outlined the general characteristics and properties of the film, it seems desirable to summarise the particular dangers of the material and the remedies or methods of minimising such dangers.

In order of their importance, the principal dangers of the film are as follows:—

First.—The ease of ignition.
Second.—Combustibility.
Third.—Rapidity of burning and ease of transmission of fire.
Fourth.—Difficulty of extinguishing when thoroughly burning.
Fifth.—The possibility of explosive gas mixtures.

The ease of ignition can only be offset by habitually careful and conscientious elimination of all possible causes by which film might be ignited—namely, open flame, sparks or heat. The most trivial circumstances may often supply the open flame or spark, such as a match which has been carelessly dropped or trod upon a broken electric light globe, short-circuited electric wire, unprotected steam pipes, and the like.

Assuming film to be on fire, the combustibility and rapidity of spread can only be combated by efficient and rapid application of considerable quantities of water for the purpose of extinguishing and controlling the fire. One of the greatest factors in cutting down the rapidity of spread of a film fire is the keeping of film in *approved containers, each holding a single reel; this retards the spread of heat from one reel of film to another.* The containers also greatly reduce the chance of the film being ignited. Fire-fighting appliances should be provided in liberal quantities and, if possible, film exchanges, studios or laboratories should be located in sprinklered buildings.

The elimination of the possibility of the formation of explosive gas mixtures is entirely a question of proper design and construction of storage rooms or vaults. If such storage places are properly vented to the outer air, and if proper sprinkler protection be installed inside of the vaults, the probability of explosive gas mixtures is very remote.

A film fire once started is difficult to extinguish owing to the rapidity of spread of both fire and decomposition. It is imperative to get adequate volumes of water upon the blaze in the very shortest time. Five seconds at the start is more valuable than twenty minutes at the end of a fire. No known device so completely meets the requirement of quick discovery and rapid application of water when needed as the automatic sprinkler. Many tests made by the Eastman Kodak Company show the opedation of the heat to be rapid; and sufficient water may be delivered to hold control and finally extinguish all burning and decomposing films, if the sprinklers are properly installed.

(The foregoing is reprinted from a statement supplied officially to the Moving Picture World by the Eastman Kodak Company.

"MARWARI POLICY."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you allow me a little space in your valued daily to protest against the offensive phrase "Marwari Policy" recently used in Corporation meeting by so distinguished a personage as Mr. Wacha. With all the respect for our great political leader, I being Marwari, must say that such offensive tone from our respected countryman has offended us Marwaries very much. Marwaries as a whole can never be discarded. They are as cultured and retain the traits of ancient Hindu civilization as much as any community in India. There are niggards in this community as there are in every community. But you cannot despise a whole community for these few.

Generally, charges are levied against Marwaries that they do not take part in public affairs and that they are over-selfish. Such gratuitous charges are without any foundation. The fact is that Marwaries are backward in education and Western education is quite foreign to the old generation of this community and that is why that they do not appear as champions for any public cause. But young Marwaries who are now educated on Western lines are as enthusiastic as any man of advanced communities.

I have travelled far and wide in India and I have found no gulf of any kind between Marwaries and other communities in any city except Bombay where Parsis and Guzraties are very much prejudiced against the general Marwari community. This prejudice exists only on account of their not appreciating the best element of this community and the sooner such prejudice is got rid of, the better it is.

In passing I may mention that the Sheriff of Calcutta who agreed to hold a public meeting in Calcutta for protesting against the internment of Mrs. Besant is also Marwari and Bikaner Durbar whose inspiring speeches in Bombay and in England might not have been forgotten so soon by your readers and who with great ability championed India's cause in Imperial War Conference, is after all Marwari.

Marwaries are not over-selfish but more businesslike. One who is aware of their princely donations towards charitable purposes on old lines and of their expenses on marriage and death ceremonies will never charge them of over-selfishness. No doubt there is much room for reformation in their charities and as education will spread, these reformations will automatically be worked out.

I hope that Bombay people will try to understand this community better.

KARANSINGH MEHTA.

Jaisalmer (Marwar), July 20.

"CHARACTER BUILDING AND POPULAR CULTURE."

C. K. P. LEAGUE LECTURE.

The second annual gathering of the C. K. P. League was celebrated yesterday evening in Heera Baug, when Rai Bahadur V N. Khopkar graced the chair. Amongst the ladies and gentlemen present were Mr. N. M. Samarth, Mr. Vaidya, Solicitor, Mr. Vaidya, Deputy-Collector, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Kulkarni, Mrs. Chaubal and Miss A. D. Gupte. The C. K. P. League, though secterian in its structure, is cosmopolitan in its activities and is, therefore, guided by Mr. Samarth, whose views are avowedly cosmopolitan. The chairman and a ewf members of the League are assisting the Social Service League of this city in its work. Last year a public meeting was invited under the auspices of the League for the extension of free and compulsory primary education in this city. Nine members of the League also called another public meeting in celebration of the Widow Remarriage Anniversary. All members of the League are college students, during this good work along with their own studies.

In the course of the proceedings Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, Chairman of the League, whementhy spoke in favour of temperance and anti-dowry movements. Rao Bahadur V. N. Kopkar selected for his remarks the subject of "Character Building and Popular Culture" heridity and environment, he said, do much in the formation of character. Nonetheless the value of education cannot be undorrated! He advised students to try to undermine as much as possible, the influence of heredity by creating around them an atmosphere of good environment and by study of good examples, to attempt to cultivate the virtues of chastity, and ruthfulness and self-reliance. Dwelling on the necessity of these virtues, he observed how the English nation concentrates it energies in building up the character of its students. He then turned to the subject of 'Popular Culture,' and restricted himself only to history and the study of the science of reasoning and the correct valuation of evidence, appearing to be perceived by our senses! He was not, in the least, interested in what had happened in the past, except in so far as it enablod what is happening to-day. Indian Ancient History and that relating to the Mahomedan period down to our own times did not, in his humble opinion, supply data sufficient enough to understaad or clearly explain the present upheaval, social and political, which and purely been, the outcome of coming into contact with the Western Nations and, therefore, he asked them to study Wetern history. Putting the whole European History in a untshell, Mr. Khopkar recommended for study Mr. Lionel Curtis's book on the "Commonwealth of Nation" and with a few remarks on the science of reasoning he concluded in the words of Lord Morley, "What we, the humblest of us, can do is by diligently using our own minds and diligently seeking to extend our own opportunities to others, to help to swell that common tide, on the force and the set of whose currents depends the prosperous voyaging of humanity. When our names are blotted out, and our place knows us no more, the energy of each social service will remain, and so too, let us not forget, will each social disservice remain, like the unending stream of one of nature's forces."

Mr. N. M. Samarth, the founder and president of the League, followed and urged on the young men of the C. K. P. Community, the necessity and duty of enlisting in the Indian Defence Force and showed how it would help them in building up their character. Mr. Samarth, on his part, regretted that he was born too early to avail himself of the right thus bestowed.

G. I. P. STRIKE.

MEN DECIDE TO KEEP OUT.

The employees of the Parel and Matunga Workshops of the G. I. P. Railway continue to be on strike.

The Matunga men met the Parel men yesterday morning and held an open-air meeting in a field, where they decided to continue the strike till their grievances were redressed, and to work jointly.

They then dispersed quietly.

"THE INDIAN FACTORY ACT."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Factory Act was enacted through the powerful voice raised by the press some six years ago in favour of mill hands.

It was then supposed that the long and wearisome hours were thenceforth reduced for the good of the poor mill hands. But since, the Act is observed more in breaking than in observing.

To start earlier, to stop less time for recess or not stopping at all and to stop late in the evening are the orders of the day. To start at day-break and to stop at dusk, or work even some hours on a stopping day, is the occasional freak of the managers or agents who choose to pooh-pooh the Act.

Sir, it should not be supposed that this may be practised in the distant quarters—far away from the headquarters of the Factory inspectors. Nay, I am sorry to say it is practised in their own headquarters. For instance, Ahmedabad, where there are not one, but two inspectors as well.

The Government will soon find out the truth of my saying if inquested through independent detectives of some distinction.

If these inspectors were to think how odious it will be to them, if they themselves were confined and made to work in such a filthy, hot, and vitiated atmosphere of a mill room, such vagaries would immediately die out. Then should they not with pity look upon the poor workmen, then close their eyes to the open defiance of the Act by the rich agents?

Is the Factory Act observed in England as in India? Then should not the inspectors do their duty as the Act demands of them? I with the rest should think, they should. Whereby they will certainly earn the blessings of the poor clumb workmen.—Yours, etc.,

A BOMBAYITE.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

ALLEGED NUISANCE FROM A FOUNDRY

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Meyer Nissim presiding.

The Committee forwarded to the Commissioner for favour of remarks a letter, from Mr. Jehangir Nanabhoy Burjorjee, forwarding copies of letters addressed by him to the Commissioner in which he invited the attention of that officer to the fact that the Corporation had allowed Messrs. Dixon and Company to work their foundry during the war till 7 p.m. only, whereas the foundry was worked till 9 p.m. on 25th, 26th and 27th February, till 9-30 p.m. on 20th April and till 9 p.m. on 17th May 1917, and that they had been "doing some heavy iron frame work" on the open space in their compound opposite Homji Hall since the 6th July 1917. He requested that some "decisive steps" might be taken for stopping the company from working their foundry altogether in the locality and that in the meantime they might be compelled to do all work inside their factory.

STUDY OF THE VERNACULARS.

SUGGESTED INCLUSION IN B. A. CURRICULUM.

Prof. H. G. Limaye has given notice of his intention to move at the meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University to be held on the 28th instant, the following resolution:—

"In regulation No. 47 for the B.A. Examination add the following words after the word 'German' in line 7 on page 88 of the Calendar:—'Marathi, Kanarese, Gujarati, Urdu.'"

Mr. K. Natarajan has given notice of his intention to move the following amendment:—

Substitute the following:—That a Committee consisting of the members mentioned below be appointed to consider, with reference to Professor Limaye's draft resolution, the question of including the vernacular languages among "second languages" prescribed for the Matriculation, the First Year College Examination, the Intermediate Arts, as well as the B.A. Examination of the University; that the Committee be requested to submit its report as soon as possible to the Syndicate, in the first instance; and that the Syndicate be requested to place the Committee's report with its recommendations thereon before the Senate. Members of the Committee:—

The Vice-Chancellor, the Director of Public Instruction, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, Principal A. L. Covernton, the Rev. Father A. Goodier, the Hon. Mr. Justice L. A. Shah, the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, Shams-ul-Ulama Dr. J. J. Modi, Mr. D. G. Padhye, Prof. A. B. Dhruva, Prof. Shaik Abdulkadir Surfraz, Prof. H. G. Limaye, Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan, Mr. J. D. Bharda, Rao Bahadur Bulchand Dayaram, and the Mover.

SCHOOL BOY ROBBED OF EARRINGS.

Bhaishunker Wagji, a clerk in the employ of Shivnarayan Buldeodas, reports that a Hindu met an eight-year old son of his master in the compound of the Marwadi Vidyalaya, which the boy attends and told him his teacher wanted to see the ear-rings which he was wearing. The boy went with the Hindu in a lane close by, where the latter removed the earrings of the value of Rs. 1,200 and telling the boy to wait, decamped.

ROBBING A CHILD'S ORNAMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have the honour to draw your kind attention to the following case that occurred yesterday, at about 10-30 a.m., when a thief approached a boy of this school aged 7 years, by name Gajanand, son of Rameshwar Bidla, of the firm of Seth Sheonarain Baldeodas. He was induced to go to a side street on the pretext that he was required by his teacher. The boy followed him when in the broad daylight near Sandhurst Road, he was deprived of his jewelled earrings worth about Rs. 1,000. It is a matter of deep regret that such brigands are roaming about the school buildings, and robbing poor innocent children.

Kindly publish the above occurrence in your esteemed paper and draw the attention of the police authorities towards this matter.—Yours, etc.,

N. N. LALA.
Secretary,
Marwari Vidyalaya, Bombay.
Sandhurst Road, July 25.

[It is also "a matter of deep regret" that the parents of a boy of 7 should allow him to go out alone wearing ornaments of such value. Such conduct constitutes an open invitation to thieves and a temptation to all poor people.—Editor "B. C."]

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

DISTRICT APPLICATIONS.

Applications from Districts up to 20th July, 1917:—

	Rs.
Karachi	51,60,623
Ahmedabad	37,11,979
Rajkot	26,84,535
Poona	26,84,152
Belgaum	20,73,815
Kaira	19,36,079
Hyderabad	18,37,922
Sukkur	18,01,319
East Khandesh	17,08,845
Ahmednagar	14,68,136
Satara	14,02,925
Sholapur	12,50,414
Dharwar	11,99,395
Surat	11,88,406
Nasik	11,69,507
Bijapur	11,45,696
West Khandesh	10,94,089
Larkhana	8,56,287
Aden	7,93,326
Broach	7,13,261
Kanara	6,43,621
Ratnagiri	6,26,402
Baroda	5,62,585
Mirpurkhas	5,00,870
Kolaba	4,05,158
Thana	3,63,475
Palanpur	1,65,467
Cutch	90,137
Sadra	79,047

MR. TILAK'S BIRTHDAY.

BOMBAY CELEBRATION.

The Bombay National Union organised a meeting on Monday evening at the Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel Street, to celebrate Mr. Tilak's 62nd birthday. There was a very large gathering, the hall and the galleries being packed. Mr. R. P. Karandikar, one of Mr. Tilak's oldest friends, was voted to the chair amid acclamation. After the singing of devotional songs, addresses were delivered by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. Syud Hossain.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said she was there to speak not only on behalf of herself, but of the women of India. They were assembled there to do honour to a great leader of men, a martyr, a man who stood for the true and noble ideals which Indians at present entertained. The enthusiasm and joy to be witnessed on the occasion showed that at the present time the Dusserah or the Rumzan were less honoured as festive days than the birthdays of men like Mr. Tilak whom they looked upon as living ideals. The days had gone by when Mr. Tilak stood for a leader of only Brahmins in Maharashtra; he was now not a Mahaf rashtrean or a provincial leader, but a leader of all India, as was proved at Lucknow. He was honoured not only by Hindus but also by Mahomedans, as the presence of Mr. Syud Hossain proved. His noble and chequered life showed that "a true child of yesterday, he was also a true prophet of to-morrow." His life was a living commentary and explanation of what he had preached in his great book in Marathi,—of *Karmayoga* or "Wisdom in Action." If she might be allowed to say so, he was a modern *Rishi* and they had assembled there to tender their reverence to him. Such reverence could best be tendered, not by formal speeches, but by trying to live up to the high ideals preached by that *Rishi*. "Freedom is my birth right" said he and let those who wanted to honour him try to sustain that right. Mr. Tilak was a torch-bearer in the vanguard of progress and those who wanted to honour him could best do so by lighting their own torches from that great source of Light and Wisdom. (Cheers.)

Mr. Syud Hossain, who followed Mrs. Naidu, said he might begin what he had to say with an autobiographical confession. One of the very first articles he ever penned for a journal,—it was in 1903 or 1904 if he remembered aright,—referred to Mr. Tilak, and was violently denunciatory of his policy in regard to the Shivaji celebrations. At that time he (Mr. Hossain) thought him (Mr. Tilak) to be a sort of narrow, sectarian, obscurantist politician, but the whirligig of time had now brought its revenges and he (Mr. Hossain) was there in 1917 to do honour to him whom he had fiercely denounced in 1903. He was no less sincere now than he was then, but much water had sped under the bridges during the interval, and Mr. Tilak stood to-day triumphantly vindicated as a truly national figure.

A NATIONAL LEADER.

Mr. Tilak was *not* a sectarian leader. He was a leader of all India, irrespective of caste, or creed or language or place of residence. They had assembled there, he supposed, not so much to do honour to Mr. Tilak as to do honour to their own convictions. They rejoiced at Mr. Tilak's having seen the 62nd birthday. They in India had not many Tilaks—there was only one Tilak. There was tremendous need for men like him who followed courageously, energetically, ruthlessly and unswervingly the noble ideals they had set before them. India was at present witnessing a crisis—a crisis, which was so subtle, so intricate, so complex and so serious that no effort should be spared to clearly realise its real meaning and tendency. It was "a psychological moment"—if he might use the hackneyed phrase, but a phrase which was rather convenient to express the thought concerned.

At such a moment it would do immense good to people, if they try to think what the life of men like Mr. Tilak means for them. Mr. Tilak's life could stand the minutest analysis and the acutest criticism and so there need be no anxiety about the propriety of such analysis and criticism in his case. The first fact which his life, when analysed and scrutinized, impresses upon Indians, is that of his never having compromised with his inmost convictions. The speaker was not entirely in accord with Mr. Tilak on all points, but he could truly say that Mr. Tilak was unquestionably one of the sincerest leaders in India. He might have committed mistakes, but no human being could claim immunity from mistakes. The mistakes which he might have committed could not obliterate the outstanding fact that he never temporised with his convictions. Another fact which struck impartial spectators of Mr. Tilak's life was his self-sacrifice. It was easy for them to speak of self-sacrifice and applaud it in others. But when it came to translating it into practice, few could do it. In the case of Mr. Tilak, however, self-sacrifice was not a matter of mere theory, or profession, or boast or pose, but of fact, of vivid, undeniable fact.

A TRUE INDIAN.

The third aspect of Mr. Tilak's life which he would emphasise that evening was its picturesqueness and its truly Indian colouring. His simplicity, his refined courtsey, his courage his faith, his asceticism combined with high culture and noble aspirations, which manifested itself unmistakeably all these characteristics made of him a type of a true Indian. If people followed in his footsteps, a new heaven and a new earth might not perhaps be created, but at any rate the country could be something quite different, and much better, than as they saw it at present. People must realise the spiritual aspect of Nationalism which is eminently exemplified in Mr. Tilak's life. That aspect should not be ignored by those who wished to elevate their country. Mr. Tilak was truly Indian, not only in respect of his simplicity and the other qualities to which he had referred, but also in the sense—the very important sense—of feeling a kind of spiritual kinship with all Indians as his brethren and which enabled him to place the interests of his country higher than those of any caste or creed. There were people who thought rightly or wrongly that the average Deccani was a self-contained being, with sympathies and interests not extending much beyond his province. He (the speaker) thought that there was some truth in it. Let people emulate Mr. Tilak in his truly Indian ideas and aspirations. Let them unite as *Indians;* let them feel towards one another as brethren irrespective of any one's caste, or creed; let them unite and work together, not only as a matter of temporary convenience or with a view to combat a common opponent, but in the true spirit of brotherliness, having for its basis a common spirituality, a common regard for high and noble ideals. Unless and until prejudices were eradicated and Indians began to feel real and keen spiritual kinship with the rest of their countrymen, they could not be, they did not deserve to be, much nearer their goal than they were at present. The Deccanis were not to be beaten for their straightforward and courageous character, their rugged simplicity, and their tenacity, but they were not without the defects of their qualities and he, for one, thought that self-contained provincialism was one of such defects. He would therefore urge on all of them to rectify the defect for the larger good of their common motherland.

HISTORY AS SHE IS WROTE.

In this connection he might perhaps be allowed to digress on the teaching of Indian history as it obtains in this country. It had been his fortune to read histories of India written by Anglo Indians, and in many cases the pictures they drew for the benefit of the rising generation of Indian youth were more picturesque than strictly historical. They failed in perspective, and they were false in suggestion. A great fallacy that underlay much writing of this character, for instance, was the applying of the standards of the twentieth century to the events of the 16th, 17th or 18th. A picture of spurious barbarism was thus conjured up. The correct thing would be to judge of India in pre-British days in comparison with *contemporary* conditions in Europe and elsewhere. If they did that they would see that India did not come off so badly after all. (Laughter). As for the familiar picture that was drawn of eternal feud between Hindus and Mahomedans, its exaggeration bordered on a travesty of the truth. He was not afraid of the facts of past history and wanted to face them—in their proper proportions. He was not concerned to deny that Hindus and Mahomedans, Mahomedans and Sikhs, had fought each other in the past, but he entirely questioned and repudiated the suggestion that because they had done so in the past they must go on doing so for ever (Cheers). Because Afzul Khan had fought Shivaji in an earlier period of Indian history he did not see for instance why he (the speaker) should engage Mr. Tilak in mortal combat. (Laughter and cheers). There was neither logic nor ethic in such a notion. The present was not the past. At present people were better informed, and more enlightened—'enlightened' not only in a conventional sense,—than their forefathers and it was not reason to desire them to behave as the latter in the darkness of those ages did. Let the Hindus, the Sikhs and the Mohammedans obliterate their past and create a new future. He was aware that the past picture was not easy to obliterate. Past traditions could not be easily undone but they had to be. Whatever the rights and wrongs of the past, let all Indians try to forget the past and create a new future, worthy of their high culture, ambition and aspirations. Notwithstanding the difficulties, the memories and the prejudices surrounding the subject, Mr. Tilak, by his word and deed, had shown that one could be first an Indian and then a Hindu or anything else and he (the speaker) hoped that the audience would carry with them the lesson eloquently preached by such action. (Cheers).

MR. JAMNADAS DWARKADAS.

The President then requested Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas to address the audience, which he did in Guzerathi. Explaining why he spoke in his mother-tongue instead of in English, he referred to Mr. Gandhi's example and expressed a hope that that step of his might be an earnest of swadeshism being extended to all other spheres of life also. Mr. Jamnadas then dwelt on Mr. Tilak's qualities such as fearlessness, and sincerety and ended by expressing the hope that he would live long enough to see the realisation of the ideal of Home Rule.

Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar then delivered a long and humorous speech in Mahratti which was punctuated with frequent applause.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. R. P. Karandikar in his presidential speech re-called to mind the events attending the last-birth-day of Mr. Tilak when the *Ugra-ratha-shanti* was performed and related how on that day, he maintained his balance of mind and calmness of temperament in spite of the 'present' from the District Magistrate of an order to give security for 'good behaviour. Mr. Karandikar then briefly touched upon the developments in Mr. Tilak's life succeeding that day ended by expressing the hope that the ideal which Mr. Tilak had lived to preach and to struggle for would be realised during his life-time.

Mr Annasaheb Nene, thanking the President, explained why the birth-day celebration as on the 23rd and not on the *Tithi* on which it was observed elsewhere. The proceedings concluded with a song and cheers for Mr. Tilak.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT CONFERENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 24.

The Local Self-Government Conference at Poona is expected to meet on Friday evening at Kirloskar Theatre, the Hon. Mr. Patel presiding.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE COUNCIL'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

At a meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held yesterday, the following names were adopted for the Presidentship of the next session of the Indian National Congress in the order given below:—

1. The Hon. the Raja Saheb of Mahmudabad.
2. The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.
3. Dr. Subramaniya Iyer.

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS.

FIFTH SESSION TO MEET IN LAHORE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LAHORE, July 24.

The fifth Session of the Indian Science Congress will be held in Lahore on January 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th, 1918. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has agreed to be the patron and Dr. G. T. Walker will be the president of the session. The following sectional presidents have been appointed:—

Agriculture:—Dr. L. Coleman (Bangalore).

Physics and Mathematics:—Dr. Wali Mahomed (Aligarh).

Chemistry:—Dr. G. J. Fowler (Bangalore).

Zoology and Ethnology: Dr. Choudhari (Calcutta).

Botany:—Mr. R. S. Hole (Dehra Dun).

Geology:—Mr. E. S. Pinfold, (Rangoon).

Dr. J. L. Simonsen of the Presidency College, Madras, will be General Secretary and Mr. A. S. Hemmy and Rai Sahib Ruchi Ram of the Government College, Lahore, will be local secretaries.

AN INTERESTING HINDU CEREMONY.

"HALDI-KUMKUM."

At the monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay held in the rooms of the B. B. A. Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday evening, Rao Saheb Dr. V. P. Chovan in the chair, Mr. S. S. Mehta read an interesting paper on the "Haldi-Kunkum Ceremony of Chaitra months as witnessed in Indore." Mr. Mehta said that in this ceremony "Haldi," which is a yellow pigment and "Kunkum" which is saffron (red pigment) are made use of, along with other articles and flowers, for mutual greetings in the Gudi-Padava day, which is the first day in the first month of Chaitra of the Salivahana Era. Gauri is the spouse of Siva and as the deity presiding over marriage and marriage happiness she is worshipped by married and unmarried ladies decked in their best attire and ornaments. After describing the manner of worship at Indore, which lasts throughout the month of Chaitra, Mr. Mehta observed that amongst Dakhani Brahmans, in particular, the names of their respective husbands are uttered, as a part of the ceremony, by all ladies one after another in short couplets, something like ballad poetry. At the close of the month, the immage of Gauri is consigned to the nearest spring or reservoir of water.

LATE DR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

MEETING OF ELPHINSTONIANS.

A meeting of past and present Elphinstonians will be held to-morrow at 6 p.m. (S. T.), in the Elphinstone College Library under the presidentship of Principal Covernton, when the following resolutions will be put for adoption:—

1. "That this meeting of the staff and students, past and present, of Elphinstone College, desire to place on record their profound regret at the death of Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji, who, as the first Indian Professor of this College, had heartily devoted himself to the cause of education generally, specially female, and who by his high character, singleness of purpose, and sterling patriotism had commanded the universal respect and admiration of his countrymen, during a prolonged career of public usefulness and inspired them with lofty aspirations and ideals for their better moral, and material advancement."

Proposed by—Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha.
Seconded by—Mr. H. C. Coyajee.
Supported by—Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas.

2. "That a copy of the above resolution be communicated to the members of the family of the deceased."

Proposed by—Mr. B. J. Desai.
Seconded by—Mr. D. G. Dalvi.

3. "That with a view to cherish the memory of the first Indian Professor of Elphinstone College, this meeting resolves to raise a fund, the proceeds of which shall be defrayed for procuring a portrait of Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji, to be hung in a prominent place in the College."

Proposed by—Mr. Jehangir B. Petit.
Seconded by—Mr. S. R. Bomanji.

ATTACKS ON LORD HARDINGE.

OLD PUNJAB MUSLIM LEAGUE'S PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 24.

The Hon. Mr. Mian Muhammad Shafi, Secretary, Old Punjab Muslim League, has sent the following cablegram to the Prime Minister, London:—

"The Punjab Muslim League protest against the Mesepotamia Commission's attack on Lord Hardinge in whom the Muslims of the Punjab continue to have complete confidence."

MOTOR FATALITY AT CHOWPATTY.

PARSI YOUTH KILLED.

A motor fatality occurred yesterday afternoon at Chowpatti, Bombay, resulting in the death of a Parsi youth named Dorabji Fardunji Wacha, aged about 18 years. It would appear that the deceased, who was a student of the Wilson College, left the College about 4 p.m. and was going towards the College Gymkhana, situate on the Kennedy Sea Face, when near the Khoja Punjebhai Club he was knocked down by a motor car, driven by Miss Shirin Ardeshir Dubash, which was going in the same direction. It is alleged that after the deceased had been knocked down, the car dashed into a tree near by, uprooting it. The deceased died on the spot.

FALSE CLAIM AND FABRICATION OF DOCUMENTS.

SENTENCE CONFIRMED ON APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TANJORE, July 23.

The Sessions Judge delivered judgment to-day, in the appeals presented by V. Venkatachallier of Nidamangalan and two Germans Max Wehmeyer and Talecker, against their conviction by the Additional District Magistrate of Tanjore who sentenced each of them to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000. On the outbreak of war with Germany a Hansa liner the s. s. Stienttern with goods from Hamburg was captured as prize of war in Colombo harbour; among the cargo were 16 packages consigned by Messrs. F. H. Schule and Co. Hamburg to F. H. Schule, Calcutta. The second and third accused, two Germans, managers of the Calcutta firm, thought they could not get delivery of the packages as they were alien enemies and prevailed upon the first accused their agent to claim the goods as his own and obtained them for the firm. For this purpose three invoices were fabricated at Calcutta, stating that the goods were consigned direct from Hamburg on account and risk of the first accused and the third accused fabricated a receipt antedating it 28th July 1914 for the value of the goods and gave them to the first accused who proceeded to Colombo with these fabricated documents and blank endorsed bill of lading and produced them before the Attorney-General, who was induced to believe that the property goods had passed before the war to the first accused, a British subject, and accordingly ordered delivery. The first accused was charged with and convicted of cheating the Attorney-General presenting a false claim and using a false and fabricated document and second and third accused of abetment of the said offences.

On appeal Mr. Sadagopachariar on behalf of the first accused contended that, as the Calcutta firm was a separate entity they were protected by the proviso 6 of the Royal Proclamation and as such their endorsement of the Bill of lading to the first accused was a valid transaction and so the representation of the first accused to the Attorney-General was not false.

Mr. I. T. Pannirselvan was retained by the Crown on behalf of the German prisoners.

His honour confirmed the conviction and sentence passed by the Additional District Magistrate and dismissed the appeal.

LOSS OF GOODS IN TRANSIT.

RAILWAY COMPANY'S LIABILITY TO MAKE GOOD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 24.

Their Lordships delivered judgment today in an appeal preferred by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway arising out of a suit brought by one Satraji Padmaji to recover from the railway the cost of two parcels of silver, each valued at Rs. 3,000, consigned from Mysore to Gadag, and which were lost in transit.

Mr. Justice Coutts-Trotter, who tried the suit in the first instance, passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff holding that the railway company were liable to make good the loss. The contention of the Railway Company both in the original court and on appeal, was that under section 75 of the Railway Act they were not liable for loss of what was known as scheduled articles, of which silver was one, unless the consignor had declared the value of the contents of the parcel, and also paid the railway company a special percentage on the value of consignments generally known as insurance charge. In this particular case the consignor had not paid any such percentage.

It was, however, urged by the plaintiff, which contention was upheld by the learned judges both in the original and appellate courts, that according to section 75 increased percentage was to be paid if so required by the railway administration. It was, therefore, always open to the railway administration to demand such increased percentage and no such demand having been made the railway company were not exempt from liability. Moveover, although ordinarily whenever such increased percentage was not paid, goods were consigned under a risk note, under which the railway was absolved from liability from loss arising from whatever cause, in the present case the risk note issued was a different one, under which the company were liable when the loss arose as a result of theft or wilful neglect on the part of the company's servants.

On the evidence it was found that the loss of this particular consignment was attributable to theft or wilful neglect by the company's servants. Their Lordships therefore held that the Railway Company were liable to make good the loss and dismissed their appeal with costs.

INDIAN EMIGRATION.

DEFENCE OF INDIA PASSPORT RULES TO BE ENFORCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 25.

It has been brought to notice that Indian emigrants are still arriving at some ports without either passports or credentials. The Indian public is hereby informed that the Defence of India passport rules are now to be strictly enforced in the case of Indian emigrants of all classes except those formally exempted under section 4 of the rules issued under notification No. 1908 D dated the 22nd March, 1917. With the exception of these alone, all Indian emigrants must take out passports and the credentials prescribed by previous orders will not by themselves be accepted. Applications for passports should be made to the district officers of the districts in which the applicants reside. Failure to observe this rule will cause delay and expense to intending emigrants or travellers.

RECRUITMENT FOR THE ARMY.

PROGRMME OF BEHAR AND ORISSA BOARD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANKIPORE, July 24.

An important conference was held today, when the Provincial Recruitment Board for Bihar and Orissa met to discuss the measures to be taken to encourage the recruitment of combatants and none-combants in the province.

The Lieutenant-Governor, who opened the proceedings, delivered a speech in which he welcomed the board and laid stress on the fact that the Recruiting Board will be a powerful factor in enabling the province to do its share towards terminating the war. The districts of Baran and Shahabad had already contributed some combatants, while 9,000 non-combatants had gone to Mesopotamia from Ranchi and Santa Paragonas. 7,000 labourers had also gone from these districts to France. It was also necessary to remember that the fields of recruitment should be mapped out and so that there might be no overlapping and no interference with the pressing demands for labour in those industries which were directly connected with the war as the coal and mica mines. There was thus every need for organization. Other provinces which had supplied large numbers of soldiers in the past were now beginning to feel the stress and hence the Government of India had asked that every effort might be made in Behar and Orissa to supply some 10,000 combatants ant 24,000 non-combatants in the course of the year. The task of the bard would be to decide the various quotas to be contributed by the various dirricts and generally to encourage and stimulate recruitment. His Honour then left the meeting to its deliboration. At the discussion that ensued the various terms offered to recruits were examined. As the divisions of Patna and Tirhut were in former days rich sources of recruitment for the Indian Army, it is hoped that there will be a prompt response to his Honour's appeal.

HERR ZIMMERMANN.

TO RESIGN SHORTLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 25.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The correspondent of the "Petit Parisien" at Zurich states that according to German despatches Herr Zimmermann will resign in a few days.

A SILENT RAILWAY WHEEL.

A wheel that renders a railway carriage noiseless and silences the shrill screech of a trolly as it takes a curve has been perfected by Mr. Edwin C. Madden, who, as Third Assistant Postmaster-General in the United States, devised the non-adhesive stamp booklet.

For more than a year a street car in Portland, Maine, has been running on eight experimental wheels of the Madden type, says the New York "Independent," and the inhabitants of that city refer to No. 40 as the "ghost car," because it glides by without making a noise like a boiler factory. It has been demonstrated in the course of this extensive test that the new wheel is not only a nerve-saver for the public, but a money-saver for the railway.

Here is what the new wheel means to Railway men:—

Longer service for each wheel. It is estimated that the Madden wheel is good for 300,000 miles, while the present standard wheel is ready for the scrap pile after running only half as far.

Longer service for the rails, frogs, and switches.

Longer service for the rolling stock.

Ease of replacement.

Finally, the elimination of noise and jar will benefit railway operator and public alike, for the greater comfort given to the passenger, the more he will care to travel.

The silent wheel, really consists of a wheel within a wheel with a cushion of springy rubber between the inner and outer sections. There are three recesses, which are devised to prevent any creeping, either backward or forward, while side strain is cared for by the cases that at the same time protect it from injury, dirt, and grease. The effect of the rubber cushion is to lessen the jar and to deaden the sound that is produced by either pounding of the tires or by scraping of the flange for the rails.

Altogether 172 commissions in the Indian Medical service have been given since 1st May last. There are some 200 applications for temporary commissions which are now under consideration.

Official and Personal.

The newly appointed Chief Judge, Sir Daniel Twomey, who has been away on ten months' leave, took his seat on the Chief Court Bench Rangoon yesterday.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE HOME RULE LEAGUE, BOMBAY BRANCH.

Mr. Tulsidas Vasanji; Mr. Hurgovindas Chaganlal; Mr. Hurgovindas Sunderlal; Bai Shirinbai Aderji Mehta; Bai Hirabai Bapuji Billimoria; Mr. Keshavji Mulji; Dr. Chunilal H. Ghia; Mr. Jayantilal A. Ghia; Bai Mamai Bomansha Choksey; Mr. Shantaram Vinayak Kenkre; Mr. Hiralal Kursondas Atmaram; Mr. Chaganlal Ghelabhai; Mrs. Lilavati Kanchanlal Tolat; Mr. Gopaldas Nathubhai; and in addition about 25 more members.

THE DUMB GIRL OF PORTICI.

The undoubted success which met the exhibition of the above picture featuring Anna Pavlowa, at the New Alexandra, will encourage those who have not yet seen it, to hurry up and not lose such a splendid opportunity of seeing the immortal artist on the screen. The great dancer received the record sum of £10,000 cash with an interest in the film for her services in posing for "The Dumb Girl of Portici." This works out at £80 per hour, more than double any other film artist has received. A complete copy of this film was presented to his Imperial Majesty the Czar of Russia, who graciously accepted same, and twice was this film shown by special Royal Command at Buckingham palace to his Majesty King George V, her Majesty Queen Mary, and her Majesty Queen Alexandra. In the setting forth of this stirring drama the vast resources of Universal City have been exploited to their fullest extent, and the beauty of the mounting is enhanced by the most brilliant photography. There are still three days left to see this really wonderful production, and we strongly advise those who have not yet seen it to visit the New Alexandra this week without fail. Such costly productions do not come often to Bombay.

O. R. RAILWAY COAL CASE.

JUDGE DISAGREES WITH JURY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 25.

In the Railway coal case in which Bailes formerly Loco Foreman O.R.R. and two others were found not guilty by a majority of the jury, the Sessions Judge has disagreed with the verdict of the jury and referred the case for orders to the High Court.

INTERCESSION DAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 15.

Saturday the 4th August 1917 has been appointed the Day of Intercession in connection with the war and the requisite informal facilities will be given to all Government employees who desire to attend any special religious service which may be held on that day by Christian or other communities either by temporary closing of offices or by granting leave of absence to persons concerned to cover the time occupied by the service.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 25.

The replayed tie between the Bracknocks and the Aryans in the I.F.A. shield competition fourth round took place on the Customs ground to-day, the game again ending in a pointless draw. Extra time was ordered, but owing to inclement weather the referee stopped the game when it was half through. The first of the semi-finals was the game between Middlesex and Hussars. The game was so one-sided that the Lucknow goalie had to handle the ball only thrice. Middlesex forwards gave a grand exhibition of passing and ran out winners by four goals to one.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 25.

Jute mill shares were steady at the opening, and a fairly large turn-over was reported at good rates which sympathised with the tone in the gunny market where Hessians were in strong demand. Both coal shares and tea shares wede neglected, but the miscellaneous section again attracted a considerable following, many of these securities changing hands at full rates on investment account. Titaghur paper took another spurt upward and closed at Re. 154, a rise of Rs. 4 during the day. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Burrackur 39; Burdagarh 4/2, 4/4; Kuardi 17; Ondal 16/12; Nowgarh 27/4; Searsole 8/8; Standard 45; Satpukuria 10/8; Western 16/8, 16/12, 17; Anglo-India 170; Alliance ord 415; Auckland 248, 250, 260, 263; Belvedere ord 467, 470; Budge-Budge ord 420; Clive ord 180, 182, 171/8, 181, 182; Dalhousie prefs 118; Empire ord 43/12 to 44/12; Fort Gloster ord 490, 500, 505; Howrah "A" prefs 105; Howrah ord 370, 373; Kamarhatty ord 372, 375, 377, 378; Kankarrah 477/8, 480, 482; Kelvin ord 605, 610; Kinnison ord 627, 630, 650, 655; Lawrence ord 381; National ord 302; Naihadi ord 302, 315, 320; Northbrook ord 40, 39/12; Khardah ord 327, 330; Reliance ord 352, 364, 350, 353, 366; Standard ord 440, 443, 445, 448, 454; Union ord 580, 585.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo-Oriental 56/8 to 58; Bengal-Nagpur Cotton ord 116; Bengal Paper 6 per cent. debentures 100; Bowreah Cotton ord 185; Calcutta Tram 97/8, 98/8; Calcutta Ice 14/8; Dalbhoom Gold ord 18, 18/4; Dunbar Cotton ord 31, 32; Dunbar Cotton prefs 62 63; Great Eastern Hotel 145; Great India Phosphate Ghats 5/8 to 7; Howrah Oil 70/8, 71; Khare Rubber 10/2; Triton Insurance 63, 64; Titaghur Paper ord 150, 151 to 154.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 66/4 to Rs. 66/12 and small lots at Rs. 67/4 to Rs. 67/10.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

K. N.—Thanks but the information is not new.

Framrose I. Patell and others.—As Mr. Vibhaker has already withdrawn his letter and expressed his regret to Father Goodier further discussion of the matter seems unnecessary.

P. BHAGWANDASS.—You had better induce some of your townsmen to join you in representing the grievances to the postal authorities.

Mrs. D. F. S. PATUCK—The information you require may be obtained by reference to the current number of the "Indian Medical Gazette."

BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, July, 26, 1917.

THE RUSSIAN CRISIS.

A swift and momentous crisis has developed in Russia. It would be no exaggeration to say that it may conceivably have the most adverse effect, if not checked and ameliorated in time, on the fortunes of the war. The situation indeed is about as unpromising as it can be, but there are redeeming factors of first value. For one thing, the fact that M. Kerensky,—the one man pre-eminently marked out to ride the whirlwind,—is at the helm is no small asset and guarantee. If any one can essay the task of evolving order out of the chaos and confusion which are rampant in Russia to-day, it is he. He commands alike the moral authority and the administrative capacity to cope with the situation. The Allies therefore may without undue optimism confidently anticipate that the crisis will be safely negotiated. M. Kerensky has already made a characteristic declaration of policy. "Government," he said, "would save Russia by blood and iron if appeals to reason, honour and conscience failed." These are words of grave and stern purpose, but indeed they are not inappropriate to the situation with which the Russian Premier is confronted. The Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates,—that finely patriotic body which has so far been the custodian of the honour of the Revolution,—and the Council of Peasants' Congress, after an all-night sitting have passed a resolution declaring that the country is threatened with military debacle and internal anarchy, and that the State and the Revolution are in danger, and proclaiming that the Government would be "a government of safety" and promising it full and unconditional power to re-establish the organisation of the army and public order. How acutely perilous the situation is may be gathered from the official account of the situation on the South-Western front,—a not untrue index of the country's position as a whole,—which has been issued by the Russian Government. It is highly significant too that the facts have been allowed to be published: the patriots of Russia at any rate have no wish to take shelter behind the tricks of diplomatic reticence, and they courageously announce the facts of the crisis to be the better able to meet it. According to the official account the morale of the troops has suffered a sheer collapse. "Most units are completely disorganised, the offensive spirit has utterly disappeared, orders are unheeded and exhortations by comrades are replied to by threats and shots." The report goes on to describe how some units voluntarily evacuated positions without waiting for the approach of the enemy, and how urgent orders for reinforcements are discussed for hours. "For a distance of hundreds of versts long files of robust shameless deserters are proceeding towards the rear, frequently entire units desert and extreme measures are necessary to avert a catastrophe."

No wonder the official account says that "a fatal crisis has arisen." The problem of the moment, says M. Kerensky, is to check the retreat and end the economic disorder and restore the finances. And the Premier has declared that, whatever happened, there was no question of a return to the pre-revolution regime. It is impossible not to think of the colossal good fortune that seems to attend the Germans. Every time they have come to the end of their tether, some stroke of unparalleled good luck, as unexpected as it must be comforting to them, has intervened to provide them with an interval of grace. The Russian set-back is a veritable godsend to Germany, specially coming at the time it has. But those who created and realized the Russian Revolution are not likely to be daunted or dismayed by the new crisis, grave as it is. The spirit of Russian liberty which felled the Romanov, must equally rise triumphant over the Hohenzollern. There can be no other way to peace either for Russia or the Allies.

LIBERTY II

As to public meetings Mr. Herbert Samuel is of opinion that "it is not only a question whether the views to be expressed ought to be tolerated; it is also a question whether the occasion of expressing them is proper. The right of public meeting has never been regarded as unconditional." The two questions are perfectly legitimate. In the case of the first, however, what has happened before and what is happening now is the autocracy of the Government itself or that of a variety of magistrates and non-descript policemen and police officers in forbidding the holding of a public meeting, as soon as notified, either to ventilate a burning public wrong or to enter an emphatic protest in a lawful and constitutional manner against some act of a provincial authority generally held to be unjust or an unnecessary and uncalled for interference with individual liberty. Without caring to know what the principal speakers may have to say these persons in brief authority at their own discretion issue orders against a meeting properly notified to be held, without rhyme or reason! Or where, in some rare case, a reason is assigned, it is the one conjured by their own distraught imagination, but having no foundation in reality. They evolve what may really be called mares' nests from their own inner consciousness.

The reason alleged is either "danger" to public peace or "danger to the State." It is on the strength purely of presumption that they straightway exercise arbitrary authority. They arrogate to themselves the function of both jury and judge, and that on facts which have never transpired! For it may be reasonably enquired by what processs of ratiocination they manufacture "danger"? Driven to give a satisfactory answer, they take refuge in the existence of "information" supposed to be given by the secret service employed to ferret out imaginary danger! But that very secret information is never produced before the tribunal of the public to assess its accuracy. To shut up meetings *before* they are held on the merest assumption that opinions may be expressed there which might lead to "danger" to public peace or "danger to the state" is pure "cussedness." No executive action of this character, we venture to say, can ever arise *before* the pronouncement of any opinion at a public meeting. And there are punitive laws enough and to spare to haul up after a meeting is held, those who may choose to make pronouncements of a character dangerous to the state or public peace. But it is often alleged, and alleged without any evidence, that such a procedure as the prohibition of holding a meeting notified is necessary as a "precautionary measure." Forewarned is forearmed. True. But those who are so keen on taking precautionary measures ought then to be in position to satisfy the publi of the genuine existence of "danger." That evidence is neve vouchsafed, at the best it is declared, "whereas in the opinion of A, or B or C, the meeting advertised on—is a menace to public peace, the promoters are hereby notified, under pains and penalties, to desist from holding the meeting." This, in substance, is the vaguest of vague phraseology in which the prohibitory order is issued. Mr. Samuel quotes a passage from Mill's "Liberty" on the subject that the right of public meeting has never been regarded as "unconstitutional." "No one pretends that actions should be free as opinions. On the contrary, even opinions lose their immunity, when the circumstances in which they are expressed are such as to constitute their expression a positive instigation to some mischievous act." That is perfectly intelligable. But the "circumstances" must be there. What our hectoring bahadurs do is to forestall circumstances and thus by such procedure *really create* "danger"! so that the persons to be muzzled are not those of a public meeting who have had no opportunity of expressing any opinion at all, but these autocratic authorities themselves. It is they who by such unreasonable conduct and action provoke a law-abidin people, who want to assemble in a lawful and constitutional way, and exasperate them. Such exasperation is apt to lead to breaches of the peace, riots, and all those "dangers to the State" dangled before the ignorant.

Mr. Samuel observes: "so staunch a defender of public interests as Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, when th breaking up of meetings during the Boer war was debated in Parliament, (See Parliamentry Debates, 15th March 1900) clearly recognised the existence of limitations." We also recognise the existence of limitations. And we also agree with what Mr. Samuel further says in qualification thereof. "But the executive should be very careful not to go beyond the plain needs of the case. Where there is doubt, the decision should incline to the side of liberty, even if disorder is risked." Exactly so. It is here that our bureaucrats lack both tact and judgment, which has tendency to create "unrest." After describing the main lines which have been followed by the Home Government during the war with respect to liberty of speech and of the press, Mr. Samual is constrained to observe how "the proper boundary" has been overstepped "There may have been instances in which, it would appear on subsequent review, the interference had been excessive. "A clear case was the prohibition of the circuluation overseas of "The Nation" newspaaper. Experience points to the conclusion that this is a sphere in which, except where purely military or navel information is in question, the civil departments of the State should always have the last word, and not the military; for the military mind is rather too prone to see only the direct advantage of repression, without allowing sufficient weight to the indirect, impalpable harm of restricting freedom." Whatever may be the faults of the "military mind" at Home, we fear, in India it is the case that the greatest arbitrariness and inclination to overstep the reasonable bounds of restriction is to be discerned in the mind of the civil departments of the State. And yet, by a strange irony of fate there are no laws to curb and control and keep within their legitimate bounds these men of the civil departments who act as so many "chartered libertines" of the hour.

Notes of the Day.

The Congress Presidentship.

We understand that at the meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee last evening, it was decided to recommend the names of the Raja of Mahmudabad, the Hon. Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Sir Subramania Iyer as being eligible for the presidentship of the Congress. Those present were Sir Dinshah Wacha, Chairman, and Messrs. N. M. Joshi, N. M. Samarth, C. S. Devli, G. K. Gadkil, Gharpure, J. B. Petit, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Jamnadas Mehta, U. K. Trivedi and N. V. Gokhale. At the outset of the proceedings an objection was raised as regards the legality of the meeting, it being pointed out that, according to the Congress Constitution, the recommendation of names for the presidentship is to be made by the Provincial Congress Committees. This objection was over-ruled by the Chairman and the voting on the names to be sent forward, was proceeded with. The objectors, who certainly seem to have the rules of the Congress Constitution on their side, propose, however, to requisition a meeting of the Provincial Committee to consider the legality of the proceedings of the Council and the necessity of the Committee as a body exercising the function delegated to it under the Constitution.

The Budget Debate.

A noteworthy feature of the revised Bombay budget for the current year is that the provincial balance is mounting up and is expected to reach the figure of rupees two crores and fifty-nine lakhs. Mr. Carmichael, anticipating the obvious criticism which this unusually large accumulation called for, declared that he would be as glad as anyone if the money could be spent as it comes in. In commenting on this subject in March last, we questioned the prudence of piling up such huge balances and starving the urgent needs of the people. Mr. Carmichael's reply was neither convincing nor complete,—especially as it altogether ignored the existence of the all-important consideration of the demands of education and other vital matters. "We must," he said, "adjust our expenditure in the interest of the country as a whole." "The first and vital object," he added, "is the successful prosecution of the war and it is at least some satisfaction to feel that in this particular matter of increase of revenue and economy in expenditure, the measure of our financial assistance has been as large as the figures now before you show." Now the task of the policy referred to is how far, paying paramount regard to the financial demands of the war, the expenditure on different items of public administration has been allotted in proportion to their relative urgency and usefulness. An examination of the revised budget shows only too clearly how it does not fulfil the conditions of this test. For while in one direction, there has been lavish outlay on certain heads of expenditure without any proportionately substantial gain to the public, other heads of expenditure on which the returned in the shape of increased contentment, prosperity and knowledge among the people, would have been tenfold, have been very parsimoniously treated.

Expenditure on Police.

The Police expenditure is a glaring instance of the former. Member after member, who spoke in the Council, referred to the fact that while the Police Department has been receiving very large grants and has known no retrenchment whatsoever, its efficiency and morale is as unsatisfactory as ever. Again, as Mr. Patel pointed out, several thousands of rupees were being spent on the summer exodus to the hills. This amount, he added, could well be considerably reduced if only one trip to Mahableshwar in April and May is considered sufficient for the upkeep of the energy and dignity of the members of the Government. These are only two instances of extravagance. As to the instances of false economy, the most important, of course, is that regarding educational expenditure. And it is not surprising that almost every mofussil member who spoke on the budget, made this the chief burden of his complaint.

Neglected Education.

As Mr. Kamat said, the one head which ought to take the first and foremost place in the annual budget, is education, and it has been given a set-back, inasmuch as the opening of new primary schools has been postponed and secondary education is at a standstill. No proposals even for utilising the recurring assignment of Rs. 2½ lakhs for the improvement of the pay and training of teachers announced in March, are yet ready and, as Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas apprehended, it is possible that a greater portion of these amounts will lapse and there may be a difficulty of getting the Government of India to agree to the use of the lapsed grants next year. Technical education, Dewan Bahadur Godbole contended, was sadly neglected and as to commercial education, the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics so well begun, has yet neither a building of its own nor a permanent full-time staff. As to sanitation which must go hand in hand with education, it is enough to point out that under present arrangements, as Mr. Naik lamented, villages with less than a population of two thousand have no dispensaries.

Agricultural Development.

The profits which the Government of India made out of their wheat scheme, are to be devoted to some special schemes of agricultural development. Bombay's share of these profits amounts to Rs. 1½ lakhs and of this amount, the revised budget which was presented at the Bombay Legislative Council on Tuesday, makes provision for the expenditure of Rs. 65,000 only and as to the disposal of the rest, further recommendations from the Director of Agriculture are awaited. The balance to be spent is not quite so large, nor the needs of agriculture development so few, that the Director of Agriculture should be too long over his proposals for its utilisation. A suggestion was made at the Council—that the amount should be utilised in promotion of various forms of agricultural co-operation.

"High Ideals" in Natal.

We have on a previous occasion referred to the attempts that are being made in Natal to restrict the municipal frachise enjoyed by the Indian residents. The motive underlying these attempts is seen in a justification affered by "The Imperialist," a new Durban weekly. Referrng to "the Bombay merchants," the journal writes:

It is generally admitted that India has acted nobly in this War, and also that many of her people are competent to take part in the highest councils. At the same time it is admitted that the class we have to deal with here in South Africa have not, as a whole, the same high ideals. Individual members may be quite capable of taking their places in the Town Councils, but would it be in the best interest of the country to permit them to do so? They speak of being partners in the concern—the municipalities and townships—but surely they must recognise that their partnership in the townships has not been to the advantage of the other partners, the white community—the section that built up the business. Here in Durban, those who closely follow the course of trade can already detect signs of European trade suffering from the uneven competition of the class that now opposes the proposals of the Municipal Association. One firm has already closed down a section of its business. Others may have to follow after the exceptional rush brought about by the War has ceased. No! Let us rally to the support of the Town Councils, and make further encroachment utterly impossible in order that spoilation and absorption may be prevented.

As "Indian Opinion" points out, why talk of high ideals? "In any case you cannot expect to promote high any ease you cannot expect to promote high ideals by robbery. If one firm has closed down a section of its business because of Indian competition, a hundred European businesses and professional firms exist and flourish largely through Indian support. And in the few cases where Indians compete with Europeans, the customers are working men who reap the benefit."

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

THE NEED FOR CIVICS IN SCHOOLS.

(BY ERNEST WOOD.)

One of the crying needs of society at the present time is that men should understand better their relation to one another and to the communities in which they live. There is a tendency for each one to live his own small live, and think about his neighbours only in the limited manner in which they bear upon his small world of likes and dislikes and necessities. To him they are merely external objects; he is seldom conscious of their consciousness, and he does not realise that his own welfare is ultimately bound up with them. The result of this deficiency is that there is little social consciousness or corporate motive to a definite end.

The best individual life is one in which there has been self study, resulting in a clear perception of what it is within one's power to make of oneself and to work for effectively in the outer world, and then a complete self-dedication to a definite end. Such a life is free from conflicting fancies and desires, and it leads inevitably to excellence in knowledge and work. The concentration involved in this walking of a definite road does not involve the spirit of narrowness, or inability to relax or to see and enjoy what lies by the wayside, but it means a constant bearing in one direction, and freedom from the temptation to change direction, interests and purposes, with every slight alteration of material environment, with every passing inclination of body, feelings and thoughts. Such a life, lived with a civic consciousness, makes the ideal citizen strong in sense of what is due to him and from him, jealous of his own moral freedom and self-direction but ever ready to sacrifice personal convenience for the sake of public institutions and civic progress.

Knowledge Related to Life.

There have been several civilisations in which education was directed to a civic end, notably among the Athenians, the Spartans, the Romans and the Jews, and undoubtably in all these cases it succeeded in developing a strong racial conciousness, and in awakening in youth a keen sense of corporate or of civic life. In each case, however, the years of higher education were given over largely to military arts, except in Attica, where philisophy and the physical graces occupied a prominent place. The colleges, if so they might be called, were far less formal places than they are to-day. In Athens and in Rome, for example, one essential of the education of young men who had reached the age of eighteen or sixteen years was that they should go into the public places and meetings, to mix with their elders and listen to the questions and discussions, political or otherwise, that occupied public interest in their day. Times have very much changed, and martial exercises are not now the chief preparation for citizenship. The world civilisation has become highly productive through sciences and inventions, and now it is the first duty of the young man who desires to be worthy of his nation to see that he is fit for some definite productive work of head or hands. Our education must now escape from the bondage or conventional studies instituted under ideals of sixty years ago, and the curriculum of students must be reformed upon a basis of knowledge related to life.

Civic Consciousness.

Young men brought up with a sense of civic consciousness would have learned in the first place the immense value of standing together, the enormous benefit to a community that is to be obtained by the sinking of immaterial differences and personal assertions. But this should rise out of a habit of caring for others, not out of mere subservience to authority or submission to a common good which does not respect the freedom and initiative of the individual. We want in India in the future that success which Germany has achieved by united effort, but without that destruction of individuality which has been its ruin. It is not to be expected that this quality of standing together will be developed in after life if it has not been encouraged in youth. Adult life nearly always reflects the motives and purposes that have become habitual in the school. In England this has been well recognised in many schools. No country more than England prizes individuality in its citizens, and in no school system is self-government, through the prefect and other similar systems, more persistently encouraged. In this way, and by attention to organised games, England has developed qualities of citizenship far more valuable fundamentally than those of Germany, and calculated to triumph in the progress of civilisation because they make each individual a living intimate of God through allegiance to his own conscience, and give that courage and resourcefulness which can be the full possession only of those who have been taught to rely upon themselves and to look to nothing behind for support in life.

I will make the method of teaching civics in schools and colleges the subject of another article, and content myself here by simply stating that it begins with a clear exposition of all that the individual and the nation owe to the past, not only to prominent individuals, but also to the great brotherhood of humanity who have laboured to fit the earth for our habitation and use.

CONFERENCE OF LEADERS,

TO MEET IN BOMBAY ON 28TH AT 5 P.M

We have received the following telegram from Mr. N. Subba Rao, Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, Rajahmundry, dated 25th July:—

The All-India Congress Committee and the Moslem League meet at the Presidency Association Rooms, Bombay, on the 28th instant at 5 p.m.

GRAVE CRISIS IN RUSSIAN ARMY.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN YPRES SECTOR.

NEW VOTE OF CREDIT OF £650 MILLIONS ADOPTED.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN YPRES SECTOR.

ENEMY RAIDERS REPULSED NEAR LAVENTIE.

MORE SUCCESSES IN AIR-RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 25.

A British communiqué says we made four successful raids eastward and northward of Ypres. Enemy raiders entered our trenches eastward of Lavantie but were driven out. Another party succeeded in raiding a sap eastward of Givenchy-lez-Labassee.

Our aeroplanes continued succesfully to co-operate with the artillery and raiding squadrons dropped four tons of bombs on the enemy's aerodromes, depots and railway junctions. They encountered fewer German aeroplanes. We brought down three enemy machines and drove three others down. None of ours is missing.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS NEAR YPRES.

114 PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 0-35 a.m., July 26.

In this afternoon's communiqué, Field-Marshal Haig says: We took 114 prisoners in successful raids eastward and north-eastward of Ypres. Enemy's artillery was active eastward of Monchy and in the neighbourhood of Lombartzyde.

35 GUNS AT KUT RECAPTURED.

STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., July 25.

In the House of Commons Mr. Macpherson stated that General Maude had recaptured all the thirty-five guns at Kut, which the garrison put out of action and threw into the river prior to surrendering and which the Turks salved.

SIR ERIC GEDDES.

RETURNED UNOPPOSED FOR CAMBRIDGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 0-35 a.m., July 26.

Sir E. Geddes has been returned unopposed for Cambridge.

INDIAN FRONTIER FIGHTING

SATISFACTORY MEDICAL AND SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 4-50 p.m., July 25.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Joynson-Hicks on behalf of Mr. Montagu, Mr. Pratt said there was no Indian frontier warfare present. The report on the independent inspection made by Dr. Lankester of the Church Missionary Society on the North-West Frontier at the request of the Government of India, showed that the medical and sanitary arrangements for the Mahsud operations were satisfactory.

CORN PRODUCTION BILL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 4-50 p.m., July 25.

The House of Commons has rejected the amendment to the Corn Production Bill in favour of a minimum wage of thirty shillings by 301 votes to 102.

DIVISION ON CORN PRODUCTION BILL AMENDMENT.

"A SWEEPING VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., July 25.

The result of the division in the House of Commons on the minimum wage amendment of the Corn Production Bill is regarded as a sweeping vote of confidence in the Government and as confirming the solidarity of its supporters.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

GOVERNMENT NOMINEES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd 7-30 p.m., July 25.

Mr. Bonar Law announced in the House of Commons that hitherto there were ninety-five acceptances of the invitation to attend the Irish Convention. The number of Labour representatives had been increased from five to seven. The nominees of the Government included Lords Dunraven, Desart, Granard and Macdonnell, Sir H. Punkett, Sir William Goulding, Sir Bertram Windle, and Sir Crawford M'Cullagh.

NEW VOTE OF CREDIT.

ADOPTED IN COMMONS.

MR. BONAR LAW'S STATEMENT.

RISE IN DAILY EXPENDITURE.

GREATER PAYMENTS TO INDIA FOR LARGER FORCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 25.

In the House of Comons Mr. Bonar Law, moving the vote of credit of £650 millions said it was larger by £150 millions than any previous vote. The average daily expenditure out of the last vote of credit had exceeded the estimate by a million daily. The estimate was £5,411,000 daily whereas for 112 days of the financial year the daily expenditure was £6,795,000. The increases were under the following heads:—

Army Navy and Munitions.—half a million daily.

Advances to the Allies and the Dominions,—half a million daily.

Miscellaneous—one hundred thousand daily.

ADVANCES TO ALLIES AND DOMINIONS.

He was somewhat disappointed that in spite of aid from America our advances to the Allies had increased. We had held throughout that the Allies were one and the money spent on them was spent on ourselves. The burden we had assumed was great and was an evidence of our unselfishness and that we were not fighting for ourselves alone. He was satisfied that the United States would deal with the question in the same spirit, realising that the cause of the Allies was one and that we relied upon receiving in the United States the resources and necessary pay for supplies of all kinds for the Allies. The total advances to the Allies and the Dominions were £1,025 millions but the total advances to the Dominions were only £146 millions.

A part of the increased army expenditure was due to the fact that we had made greater payments to India for services connected with the war because a larger force had been got from India than was expected when the budget estimate was framed. Expenditure on aeroplanes had also increased.

DAILY INCREASE IN EXPENDITURE.

Mr. Bonar Law explained that the daily increase in expenditure apart from the loans to the Allies and allowing for expenditure which would be subsequently repaid was £300,000. Evidently the budget estimate would be largely exceeded mainly owing to our advances to the Allies.

TOTAL VOTES OF CREDIT £5,292 MILLIONS.

The total votes of credit since the war amounted to £5,292 millions. Now that the country with the greatest resources in the world was thrown into the scale on our side it was truer than ever that it would not be want of money that would prevent us winning.

MR. MC KENNA'S SUGGESTION FOR CURTAILING EXPENDITURE.

A WARNING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 25.

Mr. McKenna dwelt on the enormous rise in expenditure. The present position was that our expenditure was eight millions daily and our revenue two millions. If this continued it would mean an additional 3/4 on income tax making over 8 altogether. The cause of rising prices was not profiteering but inflated expenditure. The remedy was curtailment of expenditure. Further labour unrest was certain if prices continued to rise.

ADOPTED IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 25.

The House of Commons adopted the vote of credit.

The total casualties in the frontier operations during the past twelve months totalled 500. Sickness returns had not yet been received.

THE JAM SAHEB.

MENTIONED IN FIELD-MARSHAL HAIG'S DESPATCHES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 4-50 p.m., July 25.

The "Gazette" contains a list of officers mentioned by Field-Marshal Haig in despatches, including the Jam of Nawanagar.

GRAVE SITUATION IN RUSSIAN ARMY.

MOST OF THE UNITS COMPLETELY DISORGANISED.

SERIOUS CRISIS IN MORALE OF TROOPS.

THREATENED WITH MILITARY DEBACLE.

PREMIER DETERMINED TO QUELL DISORDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, July 24.
Recd. 4.30 p.m., July 25.

An appalling official account of the situation on the south-western front has been received by the Russian Government. It says that a fatal crisis has occurred in the morale of troops. Most units are completely disorganised, the offensive spirit has utterly disappeared, orders are unheeded and exhortations by comrades are replied to by threats and shots.

Some elements voluntarily evacuated positions without waiting for the approach of the enemy and sometimes urgent orders for reinforcements are discussed for hours. For a distance of hundreds of versts long files of robust shameless deserters are proceeding towards the rear, frequently entire units desert and extreme measures are necessary to avert a catastrophe.

The Commander-in-Chief on the west front has ordered deserters to be fired on and says there must be merciless action against cowards who are selling Russia and the revolution.

WORKMEN'S AND SOLDIERS' RESOLUTION.

"THREATENED WITH MILITARY DEBACLE AND INTERNAL ANARCHY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, July 23.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., July 25.

The Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates and the Council of Peasants' Congress after an all-night sitting passed a resolution that the country was threatened with military debacle and internal anarchy, declaring that the State and the Revolution were endangered and proclaiming that the Government would be a government of safety of the revolution and according it unlimited power to re-establish the organisation of the army and public order.

RUSSIA MUST BE SAVED.

PREMIER'S DETERMINATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PETROGRAD, July 24.
Recd. 4-20 p.m. July 25.

Mr. Kerensky, interviewed, said that Government would save Russia by blood and iron if appeals to reason, honour and conscience failed. Whatever happened, the pre-revolution regime was impossible. The problem of the moment was to check the retreat and end the economic disorder and restore the finances. The situation at the front demanded heroic measures and the Government would deal very sternly with the traitors.

EVENTUAL RUSSIAN REVIVAL.

HOPES INSPIRED IN LONDON AND PARIS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 10-50 p.m., July 25.

The candour of Russian communiqués in admitting the instability of troops and their references to the valour of officers and several regiments, notably Battalions of Death, are inspiring hopes in London and Paris of eventual Russian revival.

A telegram from Petrograd emphasises that the Germans struck at a point, which they knew to be shaky because, it was defended mainly by Petrograd regiments undermined by the machinations of German agents.

RELAXATION OF DISCIPLINE IN ARMY AND NAVY.

ACTIVITIES OF MAXIMALISTS DENOUNCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., July 25.

Mr. Henderson interviewed by Reuter's representative on his return from Russia dwelt on the existing dangers to the revolution. He regarded the discontinuance of the Coalition Government as a misfortune, and said that the Provisional Government was magnificently attempting to cope with the unparallelled difficulties, but the extremists had succeeded in rendering stable government almost impossible. The most disastrous experiment of the Revolution was the relaxation of discipline in the Army and the Navy accompanied by active and rival participation by members of the services in political manifestations and propaganda.

Mr. Henderson strongly denounced the poisonous activities of Maximalists in Petrograd and at the front and said that the future was largely in the hands of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, who represented the community likely to dominate the Constituent Assembly. The majority of the All-Russian Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates Congress and Executive had invaluably assisted the Government.

He doubted if the whole Army or the majority of moderate Socialists would give their best for the successful prosecution of the war until the Allied Conference had restated the Allies' war aims and had harmonised the same with the formula of no annexations and no contributions.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAZVOZOW.

APPOINTED C-IN-C OF BALTIC FLEET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, July 25.
Recd. 10-50 p.m., July 25.

Rear-Admiral Razvozow has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Baltic fleet.

SUCCESSFUL RUSSIAN RAID AT DOMUKPATAK.

HEROIC ACTION OF 24TH DIVISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., July 25.

A wireless Russian official communiqué says:—South-west of the Dvinsk our detachments occupied the German positions astride the Dvinsk-Vilna railway, but subsequently whole units voluntarily returned to their original trenches and a number of units disobeyed commands. The twenty-fourth Division acted heroically and lost heavily. The gallantry of officers was noteworthy.

The enemy occupied the height north of Bogush in the direction of Vilna, our officers with the utmost difficulty restraining great numbers of men from withdrawing to the rear. The enemy crossed the Seretk in the region of Nikulice and occupied Volyamazoveckaya. The enemy continues the offensive betwen the Sereth and the Strypa and has occupied three villages.

We are holding the line of Gaivoronka-Monastirjisko north-west of Buczacz. We are retiring to the east southward of the Dniester and Stanislau is being evacuated.

We made a successful raid at Domukpatak on the Roumanian front. Torpedo-boats co-operated with artillery and bombarded Tireoli in the Black Sea and destroyed depots and barracks.

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 0-35 a.m., July 26.

A wireless German official message says there have been bitter fights in our favour on the whole of the East front from the Baltic to the Black Sea. The Russians twice vainly attacked on a wide front near Jacobstadt. Six Russian divisions five times attacked south-westward of the Dvinsk and after tough hand to hand fighting the Russians withdrew. Renewed Russian attacks failed on a wide front at Krevo which we again hold. Eight Russian divisions attacked southward of the Smorgon. We forced the crossing of the Sereth southward of Tarnopol and repulsed desperate Russian mass attacks near Trembowla.

Arch-Duke Joseph's north wing joined in the movement. The Russians and the Roumanians attempted to advance in a wide sector between the Trotus and the Putna valley, but were driven back. Fresh fights developed and Mackensen broke down the Russian and Roumanian attacks along th Putna and the Sereth.

KAISER AND AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

MEET AT PODGORITZA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, July 25.
Recd. 10-50 p.m., July 25.

A Berlin telegram states that the Kaiser when journeying to the Russian south-western front met the Austrian Emperor at Podgoritza near Cracow.

VIGOROUS FRENCH ATTACKS.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN CHAMPAGNE.

ENEMY DISLODGED FROM CALIFORNIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 25.

A French communiqué says on Tuesday morning we vigorously counter-attacked the enemy who, since the hard fighting on the 22nd instant has occupied our first line trenches on the Casemates and the California Plateaux. The attack was carried out with extraordinary dash and gave brilliant results in spite of desperate defence, our soldiers recapturing the whole of the lost ground on the California Plateau except a small work which had been completely destroyed in the north-west salient and which both sides had abandoned.

We threw out enemy on the Casemates Plateau from all the elements he held and even advanced our line at several points.

German counter-attacks were again launched against the reconquered trenches but were wholly unsuccessful.

Artillery duel was very active in the Champagne and on the left of the Meuse.

UNSUCCESSFUL ENEMY ATTEMPTS.

FALL BACK ON THEIR OWN TRENCHES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd 7-30 a.m., July 25.

A French communiqué says there was a violent bombardment during the night in the region north-west of Braye-en-Laonnois. Two enemy attempts to reach our lines were repulsed. Our fire compelled the assaulting detachment north of Sancy to fall back to its own trenches with serious losses. The enemy attacked between Cerny and Ailles without any result.

The artillery struggle continued violently in the sector before Craonne, notably the California Plateau.

FRENCH SUCCESSES ON AISNE PLATEAUX.

PRESAGE SECOND VERDUN FOR CROWN PRINCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 10-50 p.m., July 25.

The French successes on the Aisne Plateaux presage a second Verdun for the Crown Prince, who has sacrificed the troops recklessly in over fifty battles since 4th May, in vain attempt to break through. He only succeeded in gaining a footing in some first-line elements, but the magnificent defence of the French caused the attacks to cease on Tuesday. Then a dashing counter-attack, yesterday, recovered practically the whole of the ground.

ALLIED BALKAN CONFERENCE IN PARIS.

NAMES OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 24.

Great interest is being taken in the Allied Balkan Conference which meets in Paris to-morrow under the presidency of M. Ribot. It will be attended by Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour, M. Sonnino, the Serbian Premier and representatives of Russia, Roumania and Greece.

DELAY IN SHIPBUILDING.

GEN. GOETHALS AND MR. DENMAN RESIGN.

U. S. LOAN TO ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, July 25.
Recd. 10-50 p.m., July 25.

At the President's request General Goethals, Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and the Denman, Chairman of the Shipping Board, have resigned as in the President's opinion, this was the only way to end the dispute delaying shipbuilding. Messrs. Edward Hurley, former Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, will succeed Denman and W. L. Capps, Chief Constructor of the Navy, will succeed General Goethals. The dispute was due to General Goethals insisting on the construction to steel ships and Mr. Denman urging building wooden vessels as a stopgap.

The Government in the pending War Tax Bill, proposes an additional expenditure of five billion dollars in loans to the Allies and the equipment of the Army and a million men as a first draft instead of half million.

CANADA CONSCRIPTION BILL.

THIRD READING PASSES COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
OTTAWA, July 25.
Recd. 10-50 p.m., July 25.

The Conscription Bill has passed the third reading in the House of Commons by 102 votes to 44.

PERUVIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LIMA, July 25.
Recd. 10-50 p.m., July 25.

The Peruvian Cabinet has resigned.

REVOLUTION IN EQUADOR.

DUE TO PRESIDENT'S TYRANNOUS PRO-GERMAN POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PANAMA, July 25.
Recd. 10-50 p.m., July 25.

The revolution has broken out in Equador. It is attributed to the President's tyrannous pro-German policy.

MR. MONTAGU ON REFORM OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

TO BEGIN WHERE MR. CHAMBERLAIN LEFT IT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., July 25.

Mr. Montagu has been re-adopted as candidate for West Cambridgeshire. In his speech he said he would take up the work of the reform of the Government of India, where Mr. Chamberlain left it.

The Government would announce its policy in due course.

MRS. BESANT'S INTERNMENT.

INTERPELLATION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 4-50 p.m. July 25.

In the House of Commons, in reply to Mr. Snowden, Mr. Pratt speaking on behalf of Mr. Montagu, pending the latter's re-election, stated that the action taken against Mrs. Besant was due to her activities such as misrepresenting the acts and intentions of Government and was not due to the ideals professed in their justification.

Recd. 4-20 p.m. July 25.

Newspapers declare that the only difference between Dr. Michaelis and Bethmann-Hollweg is that the former has been obliged to make concessions to the Pan-Germans.

The "Matin" says Bethmann-Hol.weg's programme was to hold on. That of Dr. Michaelis is to hold on and bluff.

The "Figaro" says nothing is changed in official Germany. We have just a new Chancellor and another speech.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

ANGLO-FRENCH PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 20.
Recd. 4-20 p.m., July 25.

Newspapers regard Dr. Michaelis' speech as an effort to play up to both the Pan-Germans and the Socialists.

The "Westminster Gazette" says it may be summed up in a sentence, namely, that Germany relies on submarinism and practically nothing else and that the attitude of the Government meanwhile is to keep the peace door open.

SIAM'S DECLARATION OF WAR

ALL ENEMY ALIENS ARRESTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 4-50 p.m., July 25.

Siam's declaration of war is important commercially, as many Germans from Japan and China have been operating in Siam with the object of maintaining German trade with the East. All enemy aliens have now been arrested and will soon be deported.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

CORRUPT PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS.

PRIMARY EDUCATION BILL.

NON-OFFICIAL SUPPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 25.

The feature of the proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council on Wednesday was the presentation of the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel's Primary Education Bill. The Hon., Mr. Patel described it as the first of its kind in India, the most momentous ever discussed in any provincial legislative council and a Bill which, if passed into law, would ever remain a monument of his Excellency's stay in India. Mr. Patel said that the object of the Bill was to enable municipalities to make elementary education within their areas compulsory. The provisions being permissive do not make it obligatory on any municipality to introduce the principle of compulsion in the system of elementary education under its control. In the case of several municipalities in the Presidency, the number of boys in elementary schools is little more than half of the total number of boys of school-going age. It is necessary that such municipalities if they are willing to introduce the principle of compulsion should be empowered to do so by an appropriate enactment. Mr. Patel intended to pilot this measure through and to proceed continuously. He, therefore, proposed that, at first, the Bill should apply only to urban areas. Similarly, there were safeguards to prevent the misuse of the provisions of the Bill by any local body.

The tone of the debate on the Bill showed that it was heartily welcomed by non-official members. The Hon. Mr. Harchandrai, the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri, the Hon. Mr. Sheriff Devji Canji, the Hon. the Thakur Saheb of Kerwada and the Hon. Mr. Chunilal Mehta, all spoke on the Bill before adjournment for lunch.

Before dealing with Mr. Patel's Bill, the Council discussed and passed a Bill further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, and the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1884. The Hon. Mr. Curtis, member in charge, in moving the second reading of the Bill pointed out that the Council passed the first reading of the Bill in March, and that the Select Committee appointed to consider it as well as the Government of India had made changes which enlarged the scope of the Bill now before the Council. The main changes which the bill had undergone since the first reading were outlined by the Hon. Mr. Patel. First, the Select committee decided not to make a candidate criminally responsible for the acts of his agents; second, the period of disqualification for subsequent elections of a candidate should be not more than seven years as originally suggested; third, that the question whether a candidate convicted of corrupt practice at a municipal election should be disqualified for a subsequent local board election should be left to the magistrate to decide.

The Council agreed to the withdrawal of the Bill to provide for increasing the number of elective members of District Local Boards. The Hon. Mr. Curtis said that the reason for asking for the withdrawal of this Bill was that the Government was preparing a similar measure on a much broader scale which they would introduce in the Council as early as possible.

After luncheon the Council sat for about an hour only, as the members had to attend the garden party at Government House. The Hon. Mr. Hidayatullah, who continued the debate, expressed a fear that the measure might not be favourably received by the Mahomedan community as it was not stated in what language primary education should be imparted to children. The Mahomedans would insist upon the use of Urdu for their children and they would be outvoted in the municipality when the question of introducing compulsory education came to be discussed. The Hon. Mr. Desai insisted upon a declaration that this Bill would not prevent the municipalities from asking the Government for financial help to carry out their schemes of compulsory education. Further debate was adjourned till 11-30 a.m. to-morrow.

BILL TO AMEND BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.

In moving the Second Reading of the Municipal Bill, the Hon. Mr. Curtis said:—

I rise to move the second reading of the bill to amend the District Municipal Act 1901 and District Local Boards Act 1884. This Bill was read the first time at March meeting and referred to a Select Committee. The Committee subjected the Bill to prolonged and careful scrutiny and recommended some rather drastic changes. One change in particular which might be held to alter the scope of the Bill is Section Seven of the Committee's report in which the Committee suggest that the provision of Local Boards Act regarding corrupt practices should be brought into line with those in the Municipal Act. In view of the enlargement of the Bill a report was made to the Government of India, who made certain suggestions and acceded their approval to the Bill. Otherwise the Bill is practically the same as that submitted by the Select Committee. The Bill deals with a very difficult question and its effect will be, I trust, to produce greater purity at elections.

MR. PATEL'S SUPPORT.

Mr. V. J. Patel, in supporting the second reading of the Bill, said that this was a measure which would help materially to purify district board and local board elections. During the first reading of the Bill non-official members of the Council raised about half a dozen points against certain clauses in the Bill, as it then stood. One of these points was that it was not right to make a candidate criminally responsible for acts done by his agents. The Select Committee in their report had accepted that contention and made the necessary changes so as to make the candidate responsible for acts of his agent only in cases where the acts in question were committed with his knowledge. Another objection that was raised was in regard to the words "any gratification whatever other than legal remuneration" used in the draft bill were too wide and undefinite. The Select Committee had come to the conclusion that the words "Money or valuable consideration" should be substituted. A third point was with regard to disqualification. At the first reading of the Bill it was stated that seven years was too long a period for disqualification. The question was carefully considered in the Select Committee and Mr. Curtis pointed out that the wordings were for a period not exceeding seven years. It was open to disqualify a member for say one or two months or for any lengthier period according to the seriousness of the offence. The Select Committee, under the circumstances, accepted the view put forward by Mr. Curtis. A fourth point that was raised was with regard to the provision that when a man was convicted of corrupt practice, he should not be allowed to stand as a candidate at a local board election or to vote at such elections. The Select Committee thought it was but right that a person who was convicted of corrupt practice at a municipal election should be disqualified from appearing at the local board election. This matter also was left to the discretion of the magistrate and Mr. Patel thought that the amendments on the last two points of which notice been given would be withdrawn.

The Bill was read a second time and clause arter clause was then considered.

Notice had been received to numerous amendments, most of them of a minor nature on various clauses in the Bill.

MR. GARUD'S AMENDMENT.

The Hon. Mr. Garud moved an amendment which had the effect of decreasing the term of disqualification from the maximum period of seven years to that of four. The amendment was lost, Mr. Curtis pointing out that the term of seven years was not a severe one.

MR. GODBOLE'S AMENDMENT.

The Hon. the Dewan Bahadur Godbole, moved another amendment by which any member disqualified at the municipal election could offer himself for election in the Local Board. He said the double disqualification provided in the Bill was a severe one.

MR. BELVI'S OPPOSITION.

The Hon. Mr. Belvi opposed the amendment which he described as extraordinary. The motion was lost.

MR. CURTIS' AMENDMENT.

There was some discussion over another amendment moved by Mr. Curtis in regard to the clause which provided that when the validity of an election was contested the District Judge, or such other judge, as may be appointed by the Governor-in-Cuoncil, should hold an enquiry. Mr. Curtis moved the following wordings of the Bill:—"An enquiry shall, thereupon, be held by a judge appointed by the Governor-in-Council either specially for the case or for such cases generally." The object of the amendment, Mr. Curtis explained, was to do away with the difficulty that would arise in case the sessions judge after an election enquiry recommended certain prosecutions before a magistrate. If an appeal was preferred from the decision of the magistrate, the sessions judge was the person to hear it and in cases where he recommended prosecution, it would not be possible for him to hear the appeals.

The amendment was carried.

THIRD READING OF THE BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Curtis then moved the Bill be read a third time. He said the Bill had been criticised because there was no provision for appeal to the High Court. That was not one of the objects of the Bill, and it was open to anybody to bring forward a legislation which would make an appeal to High Court possible.

The Bill was read for third time and passed into law.

DISTRICT LOCAL BOARDS BILL WITHDRAWN.

The Hon. Mr. Curtis next moved leave may be granted for the withdrawal of the Bill to provide for increasing the number of elective members on the District Local Boards and other matters. He explained that in view of the fact a larger measure was now in hand and would come up before the Council soon it was undesirable to proceed with the present Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Patel congratulated the Government on the bold and statesmanlike step they had taken in proposing the withdrawal of the Bill.

The Bill was by leave withdrawn.

BILL TO PROVIDE FREE PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Mr. V. J. Patel then introduced the Bill to provide for the extension of primary education in municipal districts in the Bombay Presidency other than the City of Bombay. He said:—The hon. members will recollect that last December this Council considered the resolution which I had ventured to submit to its judgment recommending that an early beginning should be made in the direction of making elementary education free and compulsory throughout this Presidency, by introducing it, in the first instance, within the limits of its municipal districts and that a mixed committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to frame and submit definite proposals in that behalf. In the interesting debate which ensued on the occasion, your Excellency's Government opposed the resolution on the ground that it was constitutionally improper for the Local Government to endeavour to support the resolution which, as your Excellency then said, "went straight in face of the confirmed and decided opinion of the Government of India," viz., that for financial and administrative reasons of decisive weight the Government of India had in their resolution, dated 21st February, 1913, refused to recognise the principle of compulsory education. I refused to believe that the Government of India would adhere to their policy of pre-war times and did not, therefore, accept the constitutional objection raised by your Excellency's Government. The resolution was then put to vote and lost. Thereafter, I prepared this draft Bill and gave notice to the Secretary of the Council of a motion for leave to introduce it.

THANKS TO BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

Before I proceed to discuss the various clauses of the Bill, I should like to take the opportunity of expressing on my behalf, on behalf of my non-official colleagues in the Council and on behalf of the people of this Presidency, our deep debt of gratitude to your Excellency personally, and to the members of your Excellency's Government for the support your Government gave to this Bill in reporting it to the Government of India. The Bill is, as your Excellency is well aware, first of its kind in British India and of first-rate importance. It is also the most momentous ever discussed in any provincial legislative council. If the Bill passes into law, it will ever remain an enduring monument of your Excellency's work in India and your good name will permanently be associated with compulsory education in this country. In moving the first reading of this Bill, I do not think I shall be justified in detaining the Council by dwelling on the desirability and necessity of introducing compulsion in the system of elementary education. The country at large has with almost one voice applauded the principle, since the days of the late Mr. Gokhale, who set the ball rolling in 1910. Your Excellency's Government and the Government of India have now come round to our view. I should, indeed, have been glad if the Government themselves had come forward to introduce compulsion throughout the Presidency.

SAFEGUARDS AGAINST MISUSE OF POWERS.

It is said that it is necessary to proceed cautiously. I have, therefore, proposed in this Bill that the experiment should first be tried in urban areas and not in rural areas. I have also taken care, in order that the Bill may be acceptable to the Government, to provide sufficient safeguard to prevent any misuse by any local body. The hon. members will find in clause No. 3 that an issue of the notification by any municipality making primary education compulsory in its area, is made subject to previous sanction of the Government. Clause No. 4 requires the municipality to make such provision as the Educational Department considers necessary and sufficient for primary education before an issue of the notification. Clause No. 5 provides that the resolution of the municipality regarding the issue of notification shall be supported by at least two-thirds of the councillors present at the meeting. Clause No. 16 imposes obligation on a municipality issuing notification to maintain such staff, buildings, and appliances, for its schools as the Educational Department may, from time to time, require. This clause further provides that all such schools will be open for inspection to the Educational Department. Clause No. 17 empowers the Government to cancel any notification issued by a municipality in the event of that body making any default in any of the requirements of the Act.

PRINCIPLE OF COMPULSION.

These are some of the important safeguards provided in the Bill. I now invite your attention to the clauses in regard to compulsion. Clause No. 8 makes it obligatory on the parents, which word includes guardian of every child, to cause the child to attend a recognised primary school in the absence of any reasonable excuse. Clause No. 9 defines the meaning of a reasonable excuse. Clause No. 10 requires the School Committee to give due warning to a defaulting parent and empowers the Committee to apply to the magistrate who may pass order directing the parent to cause his child to attend a school. Clause No. 11 provides that the parent shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 3 for failure to obey the attendance order. Clause No. 12 provides that a person, who employs either on his own behalf, or on behalf of any other person, any child who might be at school under this Act, after due warning, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 25. Clause No. 14 empowers the municipality to impose an education cess if the resolution in that behalf has been supported by at least two-thirds of the councillors present at the meeting. This cess clause further provides that it shall be devoted by municipality solely for the purposes of primary education. Clause No. 15 deals with the question of fee. I have drafted this clause to provide that if the parent of any child declares in writing to the headmaster his inability to pay fee, the child shall be admitted to such school free of charge. In fact the declaration by parent shall be regarded sufficient to entitle the child to exemption.

MEETING A TECHNICAL OBJECTION.

Now I come to a last clause of the Bill—I mean clause No. 18. This clause is intended to meet the technical objection raised under section 80 (2) of the Government of India Act of 1915 by the Legal Department of your Excellency's Government. That section provides that it should not be lawful for any member of any Local Legislative Council to introduce without previous sanction of the Governor any measure affecting the public revenues of the province or imposing any charge on those revenues.

In conclusion, your Excellency will allow me to express my gratitude to you personally for directing publication of this Bill without any motion for leave to introduce it and thus affording me an early opportunity of moving the first reading thereof.

MR. HARCHANDRAI VISHINDAS.

The Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas in supporting the Bill said it would be a lasting benefit to the country and all other provinces might follow suit. He was of opinion that clause 9 provided a loophole for an indulgent School Committee, clause 18 might have a mischievous result. Section 80 (2) of the Government of India Act would not require it at all. The passing of this Bill would enable the unfortunate municipalities to ask for more money while taking advantage of the Bill.

MR. BHURGRI.

The Hon. Mr. Bhurgri accorded his support to the general principles of the Bill and said the Mahomedans would heartily support it. He thought clause 18 may be misunderstood to mean that the expenses of education have been shifted from the shoulder of the State to that of municipalities and local bodies.

MR. DEVJI CANJI.

The Hon. Mr. Sheriff Devji Canji said he was glad that the Imperial Government had recognised the value of responsible public opinion in this country and had accorded their approval to the introduction of a voluntary compulsion in the system of their primary education. The present Bill was modest in its scope and permissive in its character. Mr. Canji characterised the last section of the Bill as the most retrograde. In plain language the section meant that Government should not be asked and should not be under any obligation to contribute anything to the funds required for the spread of compulsory elementary education introduced under this Act. To his mind section 18 was of such a character that he would rather go without such a Bill than countenance the policy whereby the State was absolved from its recognised duty of bearing the cost of primary education in this Presidency. Another point to which he wished to invite attention of the Council was the wide power which was given to the Government under section 17 of cancelling any notification issued by a municipality. It was not fair to the municipality to condemn it in a matter of such great importance.

THAKUR OF KERWADA.

The Hon. the Thakur of Kerwada accepted the principles of the Bill which, he said, was guarded and moderate. No doubt more expenses would be involved, but there ought to be no hesitation in the matter.

MR. PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS.

The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas congratulated the Hon. Mr. Patel on his persistence in tackling this question. He said the Government would have to be further congratulated when practical effect was given to the Bill when it was passed into law. Mr. Patel had taken the case of the Bombay Municipality away from the Bill, because of the provisions contained in the Bombay Municipal Act by which the Government were bound to share certain expenses. But, if there were any change of policy on the part of Government the Bombay Municipality would be in the same position as other municipalities.

At this stage the Council adjourned for lunch.

MR. HIDAYATULLAH.

On resuming the Hon. Mr. Hidayatullah continued the discussion on the Municipal Primary Education Bill. He was of opinion that the Bill presented certain difficulties, although he supported its principle. One difficulty was in respect of languages in which primary education would be imparted under the scheme. The tendency of the Mahomedan community was to insist upon education being given to the Mahomedan children in Urdu. As the Bill stood it was possible that the Mahomedan members of the municipality would oppose the introduction of compulsory primary education on this ground, but being in the minority there was a chance of their being outvoted. He submitted that some provision should be made for the protection of the interests of the Mahomedans.

MR. P. A. DESAI.

The Hon. Mr. P. A. Desai said, Government were nervous in regard to the introduction of the compulsory primary education for two reasons: One of these was that the agriculturists would be unwilling to send their boys to schools because that would deprive them of their services in the field, the Government, therefore, did not wish to incur any odium on this score. The second reason was that the Government were not in a position to bear the cost of imparting free and compulsory primary education. As to the first point, Mr. Desai said, the Hon. Mr. Patel was prepared to take the whole responsibility and also to incur the odium and the Government might feel easy about it. As to the question of cost Mr. Desai said he felt nervous because considering financial conditions of the municipalities in this presidency, he did not think there was a single municipality which was able to bear the total expenditure which would have to be incurred in this matter. He submitted that there should be a clear understanding that the whole cost was not to be borne by the municipality and that the Act would not prevent it from making a demand on Government for help. As to the difficulty suggested by Mr. Hidayatullah, Mr. Desai said, there was no reason to fear that the Mahomedan interests would suffer in any way, because they would receive sufficient consideration at the hands of the Government when giving sanction to an application from municipality to introduce compulsory education in its area.

Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas said when the Bill went before the Select Committee it should fix the maximum for education cess, as it was desirable that it should not exceed a certain percentage.

MR. G. K. PAREKH.

The Hon. Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh accorded his hearty support to the first reading of the Bill. Many previous speakers had referred to the first reading of the Bill. Many previous speakers had referred to the question of details, they were matter requiring much consideration and the best thing would be to leave all these to the Select Committee. So far as financial clauses were concerned, certain fears had been expressed. In a measure like the present one, no Government would find itself to extend any sort of financial help. He had no doubt that when the municipalities showed their earnestness of purpose the Government would do its own duty.

KHAN BAHADUR PIR BAKSH.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Pir Baksh said the subject involved much financial consideration to the municipalities and they could not be expected to undertake the whole of the expenditure and Government aid would be required. At this stage the Government could not be expected to spend money and the whole discussion would be futile.

At this stage the Council adjourned for the day and would reassemble to-morrow at 11-30 a.m.

THIRTY-TWO RESOLUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 24.

The Poona session of the Legislative Council contains 32 resolutions on matters of general public interest besides four bills, a couple of them with large numbers of amendments, and it is expected that the sessions will last for another three or four days.

MR. S. N. BANERJEA AT GAYA.

INTERNMENTS "AN UNUTTERABLE SHAME."

(From a Correspondent.)

GAYA, July 22.

An afternoon party was held in the Theosophical compound in honour of Babu Surendra Nath Banerjea to accord a cordial welcome on the occasion of his first visit to Gaya. Never before has Gaya seen such a representative gathering consisting of zemindars, lawyers, merchants, Hindus and Mahomedans, people crowded to pay respects to the revered leader, and the whole compound was crowded. Mr. Banerjea was welcomed in an appropriate speech by Babu Krishna Prakash Sen Sinha, pleader. At the request of the gentlemen present Mr. Banerjea delivered an address on the great problem that is agitating the minds of all Indians at the present moment. Mr. Banerjea dwelt at great length upon the subject. Self-Government was the only solution of the situation, said the speaker. He criticised the arguments advanced against Home Rule or Self-Government. "Self-Government," he said, "ought to be granted in the interests of British Rule as well as in the interests of administrative efficiency." He referred to the internment of Mrs. Besant and her associates and called it an unutterable shame. He further said that the internment meant an attack on the cause of Self-Government. Self-Government being the demand of united India and not of any particular sect, race or creed was bound to come. The speaker had undying confidence in the British democracy and he was sanguine that India would have Self-Government. He referred to the history of Japan, Canada, the Philipines and South Africa, and said that if these countries could deserve Home Rule, India deserved it. To say that India was unfit for Self-Government after 150 years of British Rule would imply the greatest slur upon the British Government. It would mean that Indians who had a great past and had started institutions of Self-Government when no other nation had them—had become degenerate under the British rule. Were the rulers prepared to face this situation? The thinking portion—he was confident—would repudiate that suggestion with indignation. He said that when their Moslem brothers could found empires in several parts of Europe and hold aloft the torch of civilization and learning and when Hindus sent forth their missionaries far and wide even in Eastern and Western Asia and became the spiritual teachers of mankind—did it lie in the mouth of any one to say that they were not fit for Self-Government under British rule? The world would not remain the same world after the war and so India would not remain the same India after the war. He referred to the present condition of Russia—the home of autocracy—and said that now the banner of justice, righteousness and liberty had been unfurled, bearing on it the inscription of liberty and justice. To deny Home Rule to India would be to do an unjust, unrighteous and inequitable act. It did not matter much to him what Lords Pentland, Willingdon and Ronaldshay or what Mr. Chamberlain—whose resignation he for one did not deplore,—said, but they should go on with their constitutional agitation firmly and strongly. He exhorted the audience to carry on their agitation for Self-Government in right earnestness, with enthusiastic fervour and patriotic devotion. He concluded by saying, "Remember your early history, remember the holy and noble traditions associated with your past. It was not far from this place that Prince Sakhay Sinha received the divine illumination under the famous Bodhi tree. From here radiated forth the light which illumined, cheered, and comforted millions of human beings who even now prostrated themselves in divine adoration, before the image of Lord Buddha. You are the inheritors of these traditions. Rise to their heights. With us Self-Government is a religion. It has its roots in the emotions which are linked with our deepest religious susceptibilities. Send forth your missionaries. Let them preach the saving lessons of Self-Government and then divine blessings will consecrate your efforts and crown them with complete success."

DEATH OF BASSERMANN.

LEADER OF GERMAN NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 25.

Recd. 10-50 p.m., July 25.

The death is announced of Bassermann, leader of the German National Liberal party.

"KERENSKY FOR DICTATOR."

NEW RUSSIAN MILITARY CRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 25.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The "Morning Post's" Petrograd correspondent refers to the military having raised the cry "Kerensky for Dictator," and says this will doubtless be the next turn of the Petrograd kaleidoscope. This correspondent expresses the opinion that the public advertisement in the Russian communiqués that portions of the Russian army failed to conduct themselves like soldiers, is likely to have a beneficial effect. It is calculated to arouse those voiceless millions who make up real Russia, but have taken no part in the movements of the past four months which threaten to decide their fate for the moment but not for long. The situation in Russia is momentarily overshadowing the Western Front. Events seem to be approaching a sort of climax. The news that the Council of Workmens' and Soldiers' Delegates and the Peasants' Delegates have given the Government full power is welcomed, and there are indications that the Government will sternly deal with the forces of anarchy in Petrograd. The all-important question is, will M. Kerensky be able to stay the rot at the front which undoubtedly threatens to create the most dangerous menace.

GERMAN PLANS IN THE WEST.

Yet, one or two writers in Paris, while re-stating the view that the Germans are fighting to recover the Chemin-des-Dames—Moronvillier crest, because from these vantage points the French command the country over which the enemy must inevitably retreat, ascribe the moment chosen for the Crown Prince's latest effort to the desire to send a telegram to Germany to be read in the Reichstag with that from Russia, thus facilitating the voting of the war credit.

It was hoped to retake Craonne-Hurtebise and the plateaux. To this end four regiments were massed on a front of one kilometre. German newspapers anticipate that despite the German success near Nieuport the British will shortly launch a big offensive in which the fleet will co-operate.

"ALONE ABLE TO RESTORE ORDER."

ARMY'S CONFIDENCE IN M. KERENSKY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 25.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

Future events in Russia appear to be entirely dependent on M. Alexander Kerensky, who has been variously described as "The Russian Napolean" and "The Saint Just of the Russian Revolution." He is thirty-seven years old, is a lawyer and is the son of a Siberian schoolmaster. He assisted to defend Mendel Belis in the Kieff Ritual Murder case. He was elected to the Duma in the following year as the representative of socialist labour.

The Petrograd "Bourse Gazette" states that a meeting of the delegates of the Preobrajensky regiment and regiments at the front resolved that it was necessary immediately to hand over all authority to M. Kerensky, who, with the support of the troops loyal to the Provisional Government, is alone able to restore order and direct the country until the summoning of the Constituent Assembly.

ADMIRAL VON TRIPITZ.

TO RESUME GERMAN MINISTRY OF MARINE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 25.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The "Rome Nazionale Herar" from Zurich says that German naval men are talking of Admiral Von Tripitz resuming Ministry of Marine.

ITALIAN AIR SUPREMACY.

ENEMY ADMISSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 25.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

Austrian newspapers admit the Italian air supremacy on the Isonzo and they quote message of the Emperor addressing the aviators in which he said:—Notwithstanding the supremacy of the enemy you performed valiant services bravely fulfilling your duty. Marshal Conard Von Hoetzendorf circulating the address mentions the almost impenetrable aerial closing of the Italian front and ports.

GREEK GOVERNMENT AND CROWN.

RELATIONS NORMAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, July 24.

Recd. 0-35 a.m., July 26.

The Greek Legation states that the relations between the Greek Government and the Crown are absolutely normal and are improving daily.

KAISER AT GALICIAN FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, July 24.

Recd. 0-35 a.m., July 26.

The Kaiser has arrived at the Galician front.

THE BRITISH NAVY

ITS WORK REVIEWED.

THE GERMAN AIR STATIONS.

The recent raid on London brings into prominence once more the position on the Belgian coast, for it was from one of the aerodromes in the territory occupied by the Germans that the fifteen machines which passed over the metropolis came, writes Mr. Archbald Hurd in the "Daily Telegraph." This visitation was the sequel to much more cheering news—the bombardment of Ostend and the bombing expeditions of naval airmen over the aerial centres which the enemy has developed within striking distance of London. Evidence has been supplied that the work of dealing with the aerodromes has not yet been fully effective, and it is perhaps only natural that the question should be asked: "Can nothing more be done to press home the British policy, which is to act on the offensive, and instead of chasing the aeroplanes when they are on the wing, destroying them in their nests. The situation on the Belgian coast is perhaps hardly yet understood, and possibly the opportunity may be seized to consider it anew.

Success in coastal oporations depends on many elements. As to that, a story, of the early days of last century is appropriate. As soon as Nelson had taken over his duties in command of the squadron observing Boulogne, where Napoleon's invasion flotilla was fitting out, he attacked that port with high hopes of dealing the foe a staggering blow, and ending once and for all the plans for crossing to this country. The attempt was a failure, and Nelson was mortified and depressed. He was in a mood to grasp at any scheme, when Captain Owen—afterwards Admiral Sir Edward Owen—put forward a suggestion. That officer was with the squadron acting off Flushing, and Nelson was prevailed upon to cross the Channel to judge the practicability of his project. He decided that the scheme was hopeless.

I cannot but admire Captain Owen's zeal in his anxious desire to get at the enemy, but I am afraid it has made him overleap the sandbanks and tides; and laid him aboard the enemy. I could join most heartily in his desire; but we cannot do impossibilities, and I am as little used to find out the impossible as most folks; and I think I can discriminate between the impracticable and the fair prospect of success.

Nelson made no further assault, and peace at last came—the delusive peace of Amiens.

WHAT IS ZEEBRUGGE?

That story has its moral. Impossibilities are more impossible than they were in Nelson's day; an Irishism, but true, since the long-range coast gun, the submarine, the minefield, the destroyer, and the aeroplane all strengthen the defensive far more than the offensive in attacks on ports. But the Belgian littoral has features which specially deserve attention. In the first place, we have the port of Zeebrugge. Why has not that place been destroyed? The answer is that it is not, as I have pointed out before, a German naval, or even aerial, base. It is only the exist from the naval base, which is Bruges. Zeebrugge is merely the sea gateway to Bruges; it is only used by destroyers and submarines when they are going to sea or returning from sea, usually in the darkness. Consequently, there is nothing much to attack at Zeebrugge. It is no good trying to destroy the breakwater by gunfire, because the water that surrounds the walls is an effective protection—a cushion for shells; you may injure the coping, and that is all. The dockgate, to which reference has sometimes been made, is, at bombarding range, a mere speck, on which a fortune might be wasted in shells. The port presents hardly any target except the water which it holds, and in the circumstances it would be waste of ammunition to strafe it.

The question, "Why is not Zeebrugge attacked from the sea by our monitors?" may, therefore, be dismissed once and for all since there is nothing much there of military importance to be destroyed; and, furthermore, let it be remembered that Bruges and all the inland country which the Germans use as airbases is beyond the reach of effective gun-fire. If those two points are kept in mind there will be a clearer perception of the situation, which, as I have remarked before, is really one calling for an amphibious operation—naval and military forces co-operating. In the absence of troops with heavy guns, the airmen, with splendid skill and enterprise, have been endeavouring to fulfil the mission which really belongs to a military force—namely, the bombardment of this Manchester of Belgium, and the driving of the destroyers and submarines out to sea, there to be dealt with by our naval forces, in the manner illustrated by Commodore Tyrwhite the other day.

THE OSTEND BOMBARDMENT.

Ostend is a port which is on the sea, and not at the end of a canal, like Bruges. It is a naval base, to which the enemy attaches immense importance. The Germans once regarded it as the future jumping-off place of their navy, as their learned professors and Chauvinist writers revealed. Whether they have the same opinion of it to-day is another matter, for such a port can be used in comfort only by the Power with command of the sea. It offers a good target from the sea, but it is no easy matter to get within range, so as to be able to expend ammunition usefully, especially since at Ostend, like all the Belgian ports, there are powerful coast guns, such as our "open towns" do not possess. There is an exaggerated idea of what can be done by naval guns in attacking coast towns. It ought to have been corrected by the record of the Germans. What military damage have they done in the course of their raids on our coast towns, which have cost them the Blucher, sunk, and two battle cruisers placed hors de combat, and a considerable number of destroyers sent to the bottom? The commission of mere outrage and murder is easy, as they have proved, but the doing of such damage as will cause military weakness is, in fact, very difficult. The conditions must be ideal as to wind, light, sky, and sea. The British naval authorities must have been baulked scores of times in their efforts to deal with this particular "nest" of German Kultur. Indeed, I know that that has been the case; the will and skill have not been wanting, but some element has been wrong. Nor must it be imagined that the Germans, if they have fore-knowledge of a bombardment—and ships are conspicuous objects—do not take action to protect their base; they reveal considerable ingenuity.

The Germans will, of course, be up to some new form of devilry. They must do something. After all, raids and piracy are all the value they get out of a navy which cost them £300,000,000, and they must make some sort of show to satisfy public opinion—even though in the process they lose, and their excursions have cost them dearly. But there is a satisfaction in knowing that they will never be happy again in Ostend. They will assume, and have no doubt quite rightly, that the Dover patrol will not remain idle in face of any attempt to repair the heavy damage done the other day, and they will be nervous and anxious. As offensive blows, rendering our coast towns safer, the recent bombardment of Ostend and the bombing operations on that part of the Belgian coast by the naval airmen have been effective, but yesterday's raid over London, no doubt intended as a counter-blow shows that the work has not been completed.

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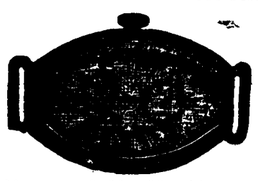

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KRISTODAS PAL'S ANNIVERSARY.

MR. BHUPENDRANATH BASU ON HIS APPOINTMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 24.

Mr. Bradley, I.C.S., District Magistrate, speaking this afternoon at Kristodas Pal's anniversary meeting, presided over by the Hon. Mr. Bupendranath Basu, said that it was impossible for India to blossom forth at once with no preliminary training into a perfect state. It was impossible for a nation to skip over centuries and suddenly range itself beside other more advanced nations that had formed their way to progress and good government through centuries of trial and bitter experiences. The message of Kristodas Pal left to his countrymen was that not by violence and exaggeration, but by moderation, forbearance, mutual sympathy and confidence could the interests of the country be best served.

Dr. S. K. Mulick in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, said that the country expected much from Mr. Basu who had been appointed a member of the India Council, and added that Mr. Basu should carry a message from the people of India to the Secretary of State that the higher ranks of the Army should be thrown open to Indians.

Mr. Basu in replying said that wherever he was, his first and foremost care would be to serve his Motherland to the best of his ability. If at any time he failed to rise equal to expectations, which his appointment had raised in the hearts of the people, he requested them to think kindly of him and believe that he would have done all that lay in his power to serve the people.

TRADING UNDER EUROPEAN NAMES.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ON ITS PROPRIETY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 24.

The question of the borrowing and trading under European names and titles has again been discussed by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. In May last the Calcutta Trades Association suggested to the Government of Bengal that the question of Indians trading under European names and titles should be considered. A committee of the association expressed the opinion that the practice is not common to Calcutta alone but applies equally to all the presidency towns throughout India and in a lesser degree to larger towns. It is, they held, productive of harm and injury, inasmuch as firms in England in correspondence on business matters are misled by the titles and signatures of European names by those who assume them. Bankers are similarly misled by the signatures on documents, believing that the firms or persons subscribing the assumed names are Europeans. Persons residing in the mofussil are misled in their dealings with those who assume European names.

The Association urged the consideration of a proposal for legislation on the lines of Registration of Business Names Act, which has been recently put into operation in the United Kingdom. They believed that an act of this discription would effectually stop the practice complained of. The Government of Bengal invited the opinion of the Chamber on this proposal before coming to any conclusion with respect to it. The Chamber decided to ask the London Chamber for information with reference to the working of the Registration of Business Names Act.

BENGAL LABOUR CORPS.

ABOUT 1,000 RECRUITS LEAVE FOR THE FRONT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 24.

Lieut.-Col. J. Lang, I.C.S., formerly Commissioneer of the Presidency Division, who has been appointed to the Indian Army Reserve, left by special train en route for the Front in charge of about one thousand recruits belonging to the Labour Corps, of which he is the commandant. This is the first of its kind going from Bengal and the labourers have been mainly recruited from Chittagong and Barisal divisions and are mostly composed of Mahomedans. This Bengal Corps was originally intended to be 2,000 strong, but owing to recruitment being stopped by the Secretary of State, it was amalgamated with the Ranchi recruits, who left a fortnight ago in charge of Assistant Commandant Doyle of Messrs. Bird and Company.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST RATS.

QUESTION OF ITS UTILITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 24.

The Health Special Committee of the Calcutta Corporation at their meeting today considered whether the present campaign against rats and the system of payment of a reward of half an anna for each live rat should be continued. The campaign was started several years ago by the plague department and has been continued with very indifferent results. During the last year, 1,38,386 rats were killed; besides 40,213 dead rats were found in the streets. The total cost of the campaign works out to Rs. 3,374 per annum. In Bombay during last year the total expenditure was Rs. 35,590, and the number of rats collected was 9,43,346. In Madras the total expenditure during last year was Rs. 6,709 and the total number of rats killed was 1,38,611.

EXTENSION OF JURY SYSTEM.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You will kindly spare some space for the following. The subject is one of some importance which is my apology for the encroachment.

The Hon. Mr. Patel is going to move a Resolution in the coming Legislative Council which is to commence its sittings on Tuesday next, with regard to the extension of the jury system in the whole of the Presidency. Mr. Patel wants all trials in Sessions Courts to be held by jury, in cases in which the accused are charged with offences in which the punishment awardable is death, transportation for life or imprisonment of ten years or upwards. There is no doubt that this is a step in the right direction; I have equally no doubt that all the non-official members or at least all the elected members will vote in favour of the Resolution: But that such support is not enough to enable the Resolution to pass and everybody who has read the history of the jury system in this country has very grave doubts about the support that will be accorded to the Resolution by those that fall outside the category of the non-official or at least the non-elected. And when we remember how the jury system was attempted to be throttled very soom after its introduction how attempts were made from time to time to curtail the privilege and when we also remember the recent action of the Bombay Government in limiting the right in the Belgaum District to cases other than those in which it is most needed and the obviously unsustainable arguments by which they tried to prop up their action, the task on which Mr. Patel has embarked seems to be almost hopeless or rash. But success or defeat, Mr. Patel is doing his duty to his country and it is the duty of all his colleagues to give him all the support they can; and members of the sturdy independence of the Hon. Messrs. Parekh, Paranjpe and Belvi etc., (to name only some) will surely take a bold stand this time and obtain success for the Resolution.

In the Bombay Presidency the jury system was introduced about 30 years ago in the moffusil in the cities of Thana, Poona, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum. Within the last 30 years though the Congress and all political bodies have been crying hoarse for its extension the system did not get any extension either to places where it did not exist before or to offences to which it was not applicable before. The only change that the Government were pleased to make was, that which was recently clandestinely done in the case of Belgaum. There is no disputing the fact that the jury system is calculated to inspire more confidence in the administration of justice and that the trial by jury has infinitely more advantages over a trial with the aid of assessors which sometimes or oftentimes is no better than a mere farce or travesty of justice; and now that English education has spread by leaps and bounds, that there are increased means of conveyance and that an increased number of patriotic and justice-loving men are available everywhere to serve on the jury, I hope Government will not hesitate to support Mr. Patel's Resolution. I further hope that Government will not again place itself and its supporters in the same sorry predicament that they chose to, when last the Hon. Mr. Belvi moved his resolution for the withdrawl of the jury notification with regard to the curtailment of the jury system in the Belgaum District in certain cases.

I invite the attention of Government to Section 319 of the Criminal Procedure Code which offers them a very wide area from which choose the jurors. All male persons between the ages of 21 and 60 are liable to serve as jurors at any trial held within the District i nwhich they reside. From their attitude towards Mr. Belvi's resolution referred to above, it seems Government are labouring under the mistaken impression that the jurors must be from the head-quarters of the District where the sessions are held. Section 319 Criminal Procedure Code must correct any such impression. And if Government are prepared to say that the education that they have been imparting or aiding is such that it cannot turn out men in sufficient numbers in a District to serve on the jury, I think nothing can be a greater condemnation of the education that is now imparted by Government in this country. Take the case of one of the Districts say Belgaum on an average there are 50 Jury trials in a year. For every trial, five jurymen are required and if the number to be summoned is twice that, the total number to be summoned in a year will be about 500. Where there is in any particular year a larger number of trials, say the total number to be summoned will come to about 600. Is Government prepared to say that there are not in a whole district consisting of a population of about 10 to 11 lakhs, so many as 500 to 600 men worthy to serve on a jury. If there is that number available, Government is bound to introduce the jury system everywhere; if that number is not available, there is scant justification for the English education or for the matter of that for the British Government in India. It has to be seen which position Government will chose to occupy.

PRO-JURY.

TWO PREACHERS ARRESTED.

INCIDENT IN A VILLAGE NEAR LARKANA.

(From a Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (SIND), July 23.

Two Brahmins of Sind, who had gone to the mofussil to collect funds for a Brahmacharya Ashrama which they maintain at a village called Badah near Larkana and who had for this purpose been delivering lectures to the people on the subjects of education and advantages of Brahmacharya at the small village of Gerello, about ten miles from Larkana, have been challenged before the District Magistrate under Section 108 on the allegation of disseminating sedition by their speeches. It is reported that the houses of the two accused have been searched by the police and some photos and several books taken away.

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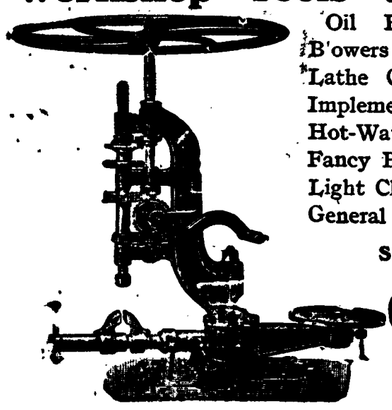

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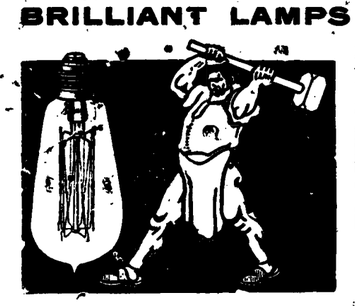

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THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 25.

The monsoon has weakened in Central parts of the country and strengthened in the Gangetic plain. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the Punjab except in south-east Kashmir, Rajputana, Central India, the west coast of the Peninsula and Hyderabad and local in Upper Burma, Gujarat, Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, south-east Madras and north Madras coast.

The principal amounts are:—Mergui three inches; Tavoy one and half; Toungoo one; Diamond Island three; Akyab six; Bhamo two; Gauhati one and a half; Chittagong six; Patna two; Gaya one and a half; Gorakpur, Benares, Cawnpore two; Lucknow, Mussooree three; Agra, Sialkot, Lyallpur, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Mount Abu one; Ajmer one and a half; Chanda, Nizamabad, Mercara one; Cocanada three.

Forecast:—A diminution of rain in the Punjab, Kashmir and Rajputana.

LUCKNOW WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, July 24.

Rain of the heaviest description has been falling in Lucknow since this morning.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 25th July 17.	Total since 1st June 1917	June 1st to July 25th.	
			1916	1915
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.53	26.69	37.85	45.80
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.23	28.33	41.96	44.37
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	0.30	27.70	41.49	44.55
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.51	27.85	43.50	1.11
Kemp and Co., Cumballa Hill..	..	..	..	..

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 24th July 1917.

Means of observations taken at 4 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.....	29.860 Inch.
Temperature of Air"	82.9 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.5 "
Dew Point.....	77.0 "
Relative humidity of Air.....	0.825 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10).....	8.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	85.9 "
Minimum ..... do.	79.5 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	W.W.W.
Movement of Wind do. do.	253 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.51 Inches.
Total fall during month	11.32 "
do. do. past 24 hours.....	29.23 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 25th July	0.03 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of week	Day of month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill	Day of week	Day of month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.
	July	h.	m.	ft. in.		July	h.	m.	ft. in.
Wed	25	m 2	42	25 8		25	m 8	14	18 11
		2	42a	26 8			9	5a	18 2
Thur	26	m 3	24	25 9		26	m 8	51	19 9
		3	14a	26 1			7	45a	18 3
Fri.	27	m 4	14	24 8		27	m 9	36	20 8
		3	55a	25 7			10	33a	18 3
Sat.	28	m 5	16	24 6		28	m 10	38	21 6
		4	47a	26 2			11	38a	18 1
Sun.	29	m 6	22	24 5		29	m 0	28a	22 0
		5	53	24 5					
Mon.	30	m 7	9	25 3		30	m 0	50	17 7
		6	15a	24 8			2	8a	21 7
Tues	31	m 8	16	24 4		31	m 1	58	16 11
		8	32a	25 2			3	16a	20 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July	Sunrise.	Sunset.
,, 25 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 13m.	,, 7h. 16m
,, 26 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 14m.	,, 7h. 16m
,, 27 (Friday)	,, 6h. 14m.	,, 7h 16m
,, 28 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 14m.	,, 7h. 16m.
,, 29 (Sunday)	,, 6h 15m.	,, 7h. 15m.
,, 30 (Monday)	,, 6h 15m.	,, 7h. 15m.
,, 31 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 15m.	,, 7h. 15m.

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1917 July 19d. 8h. 30.1m. a.m.; First quarter: 27d. 0h. 10.4m. p.m.; Full Moon August: 3d. 10h. 40.9m. a.m.; Last quarter: 10d. 1h. 28.4m. a.m.

DAILY WEATER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Wednesday, the 25th July 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the east Punjab and local in the north Punjab; Lahore has had 0.50 in., Ambala 0.53 in. and Delhi 0.43 in. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the north and the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Agra has had 0.94 in., Cawnpore 1.31 in. and Allahabad 0.49 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in the extreme north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Rajputana; Jodhpur has had 1.23 in., Ajmere 1.30 in., Jaipur 1.17 in., Kotah 0.85 in. and Mount Abu 1.10 in. Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is generally in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat and Central India West and local in Kathiawar; Veraval has had 0.11 in., Bhavnagar-Para 0.19 in., Surat 0.44 in., Ahmedabad 0.20 in., Deesa 0.14 in., Neemuch 1.13 in. and Indore 0.54 in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general except in Berar; Jubbulpore has had 0.27 in., Hoshangabad 0.55 in., Khandwa 0.20 in., Chanda 1.15 in. and Raipur 0.12 in. Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in the northern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.53 in., Ratnagiri 1.02 in., Mormugao 0.60 in. and Karwar 0.25 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Hyderabad and local in the Bombay Deccan; Ahmednagar and Aurangabad have had 0.10 in. each, Poona 0.12 in., Belgaum 0.57 in. Nizamabad 0.90 in. and Hyderabad 0.20 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has extended to the north Punjab and increased in Rajputana, Central India West, Gujarat and Kathiawar but decreased on the west coast of the Peninsula; it has been nearly general on the north Coromandel coast and in Malabar, the Konkan, Hyderabad, the Central Provinces with the exception of Berar, Central India West, Gujarat, Rajputana, and the east Punjab and local in the north Punjab, the United Provinces, Kathiawar and the Bombay Deccan.

Fairly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Gujarat, Rajputana, Central India West, the United and the Central Provinces and local in the north and the east Punjab and Hyderabad and on the north Coromandel coast and some showers in Kathiawar and the Bombay and the Madras Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 25th of July 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total, 1st June to date	Rainfall: Departure 1st June to date.
PENINSULA GULF—						
Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (July)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jank	97	83.8	82	..	..	—6.06
Do. (July)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mangal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 24th July)	95.6	88.1	82	..	0	—0.17
DECCAN—						
Multan	105.5	89.0	58	..	2.60	+0.67
Rawalpindi	83.0	76.9	79	..	19.05	+10.14
Lahore	98.0	75.6	91	0.50	4.32	—1.78
Ambala	93.6	76.2	89	0.07	4.04	..
Amritsar	87.9	76.3	89	0.58	12.91	+3.38
Delhi	86.6	78.0	87	0.43	8.65	—1.24
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	84.5	77.9	91	0.94	11.52	+1.20
Cawnpur	89.6	78.4	87	..	7.55	—1.89
Fyzabad	88.4	76.5	85	0.03	7.04	—7.28
Darjeeling	69.2	58.1	92	1.81	19.22	+0.89
Allahabad	89.7	77.6	83	0.49	13.03	—1.25
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	107.5	86.4	63	..	0.52	—0.49
Karachi	89.4	81.8	85	..	0.04	—0.32
Ajmer	88.9	73.2	88	1.30	18.12	+5.82
Jaipur	92.4	74.4	89	1.17	18.69	+9.43
Jodhpur	90.8	75.8	87	0.89	21.80	+10.13
Mount Abu	71.5	65.0	87	1.10	27.44	+4.40
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Rajkot	88.4	77.3	79	..	7.42	+0.06
Javerka	87.3	64.1	84	..	4.40	—3.47
Veraval	81.8	78.6	91	0.11	16.30	+9.14
Bhavnagar Para	87	67.8	88	..	11.36	—2.34
Surat	84.9	75.9	94	0.44	22.20	—0.21
Ahmedabad	89.7	77.0	87	0.20	15.50	+0.06
Deesa	89.9	76.4	95	0.14	11.39	+1.68
Neemuch	78.4	72.6	91	1.13	22.42	+13.46
Indore	80.8	71.8	95	0.54	14.21	+0.06
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	78.9	73.3	89	0.27	20.37	—1.80
Saugor	79.6	71.8	96	0.05	19.44	+0.90
Hoshangabad	79.1	72.8	90	0.55	20.08	+7.39
Khandwa.	83.2	75.2	83	0.20	14.23	+1.89
Akola	86.6	74.5	82	0.04	10.90	—2.06
Amraoti	84.8	73.5	88	—	10.60	—3.89
Nagpur	85.8	73.8	85	0.02	15.86	—4.06
Chanda	89.1	74.0	90	1.15	25.35	+4.41
Raipur	86.6	73.8	85	0.12	27.60	+7.16
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.9	78.4	87	0.53	26.19	—13.96
Ratnagiri	82.2	75.7	84	1.02	40.20	—9.54
Mormugao	84.6	75.4	91	0.60	47.67	—8.43
Karwar	82.8	78.5	86	0.25	0.30	—1.35
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Hyderabad	87.7	74.8	85	..	1.17	—7.39
Malegaum	80.1	69.7	76	0.10	4.37	—3.45
Ahmednagar	77.4	71.3	88	0.12	5.29	—5.23
Poona	80.2	71.9	79	..	4.89	—3.49
Sholapur	85.8	71.2	76	..	2.12	+1.01
Belgaum	73.3	67.4	90	0.57	4.92	+0.22
Aurangabad	80.3	71.0	84	0.10	10.04	—0.09
Nizamabad (Indur)	80	72.3	88	0.90	19.02	+9.07
Mysore	83.6	71.8	90	0.20	7.14	—2.15
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	84.3	75.0	87	0.63	17.04	+7.89
Calicut	84.0	76.3	84	0.28	40.50	—14.10
Cochin	83.6	76.7	85	0.13	40.91	—0.26
Colombo	86.6	75.2	94	0.01	7.16	—4.63
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Mandapatam	89.3	78.1	88	0.25	14.47	+4.78
Kellary	87.1	76.5	86	..	4.15	+0.72
Cuddapah	93.8	80.1	62	..	4.41	+1.71
Madras	95.1	75.4	82	0.29	7.41	+2.31
Bangalore	82.3	65.8	84	..	4.11	—1.92
Coimbatore	86.0	70.9	66	..	1.06	—4.67
Trichinopoly	100.2	78.7	60	..	2.44	—0.93
Negapatam	86.6	79.4	69	..	4.85	—1.19

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 25th July, 1917, was 29.41 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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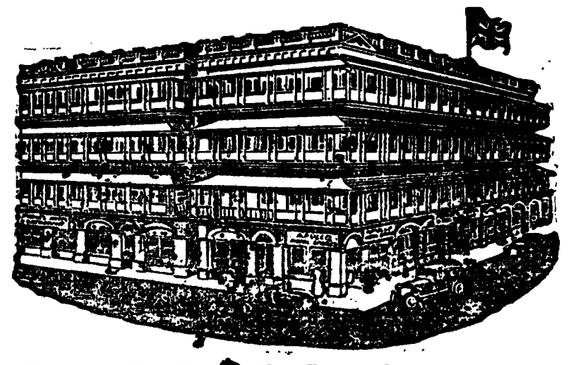

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